Vol. VII. No. V.

THE MADRAS Monthly Journal, OR, INDIA RECORDER, FOR NOVEMBER, 1808.

Few contrivances have been found more effectual toward correcting the foibles and lighter vices of Mankind, or better calculated to diffuse a taste for literature and refinement, than the periodical publication of short Essays.—To every one, whatever may be his rank, some portion of *leisure* is alloted; and it is of infinite importance to the Happiness and Prosperity of Society that that leisure be *properly employed.*

Drake's Life of Steele.

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THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. VII. FOR NOVEMBER, 1808 N° V.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving "to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the Curioſity "of those who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction."

JOHNSON.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE GERRARD LAKE, BARON LAKE OF DELHI AND LASSWARREE, AND OF ASHTON, IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE late GERRARD Lord Viſcount LAKE was born on the 27th July, 1744, and ſhewed an early predilection for the military profeſſion.

In 1758, when ſcarcely fourteen years old, he entered the army, and was appointed an enſign in the 1ſt. regiment of foot guards.

With the 2d battalion of that corps he proceeded to Germany, in 1760, where he ſerved during the remainder of the ſeven years war. On various occaſions, during this early period of his military life, he diſplayed much of that ſpirit of enterpriſe, that deciſive judgment, and heroic ardour, which ſo eminently characteriſed his maturer years. At the battle of Williamſtadt, near Caſſel, in particular, theſe admirable qualities appeared with peculiar luſtre, and gave an early preſage of his future fame.

The allied army, under the heriditary Prince of Brunſwick, after having defeated the enemy near Williamſtadt, and driven him from all his poſitions, on the unexpected appearance of a body of the French forces on the right, were ſeized with a panic, and, notwithſtanding the exertions of the officers, the men abandoning the field in confuſion.

Enſign Lake, who, on that day, carried the colours of the 2d battalion 1ſt regiment of foot guards, undiſmayed by the retreat of

his companions, remained at his post, with a few men; and perhaps this rare example of courage and determination greatly contributed to recover the soldiers from the consternation into which they had been thrown, and to bring them back to their duty.

He was soon after this appointed aid-de-camp to General Pearson, in which situation he remained until his return to England, in 1763.

In the year 1776, he was introduced into the family of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; how well he conducted himself, in this station, is best evinced by that affection, esteem, and regard which his illustrious master ever bore to him, which never knew abatement, but remained unimpaired till the last.

In 1781, he proceeded to America, and joined the brigade of guards serving under Lord Cornwallis. During the siege of York town, he particularly distinguished himself by storming one of the enemy's batteries, in so gallant a manner, as to obtain the warmest thanks of the commander-in-chief, in general orders.

After the fall of York town, he returned to England, and, as a testimony of his sovereign's approbation of his behaviour in America, was appointed one or his Majesty's aides-de-camp.

When war with France broke out in 1793, he went to Holland, in command of the 1st brigade of guards, disembarked at Helvoetsluys, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Williamstadt, which was, at this time, besieged by the French, and saved by the opportune arrival of the British troops.

He was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and in most of the considerable actions fought in 1793-4. Perhaps the most brilliant exploit which happened in the course of the campaign, was the assault of Lincelles, by the brigade of guards under Lord Lake. If we advert to the great superiority of the enemy, the strength of his position, and the seemingly insuperable obstacles which art and nature had opposed to a successful attack, we never can sufficiently admire the judgment, decision, and intripidity which he displayed upon this occasion, and the spirit and courage which were manifested by his gallant followers.

Nor was his conduct less conspicuous, or less deserving of applause, at Boisdu-Alkmair, where his personal exertions so materially contributed to the safety of the guards.

The disasters which befell the allied armies towards the close of 1793, and early in 1794, compelled the British troops to retreat be-

fore the overwhelming numbers of the French, and ultimately to evacuate the continent.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, Lord Lake was appointed to the staff in that kingdom. In this arduous and trying situation he conducted himself in a manner equally honourable to his own character, and beneficial to his country.

The unhappy state of Ireland, at that period, called for measures of uncommon vigour, and too often for the exercise of a severity which necessity alone could justify. By tempering justice with mercy, rather than by the use of force, or coercive measures, he succeeded in restoring tranquility to the south of Ireland. At Vinegar-hill, he attacked with great judgment and spirit, the collected force of the rebels, which he completely defeated; and followed up this success so rapidly, as to prevent their ever again assembling in any considerable number. Upon this occasion, as on all others in which he was engaged, he led on the troops in person, and he had a horse killed under him.

The speedy return of peace, and total suppression of the rebellion, which the decisive action at Vinegar-hill gave reason to expect, were endangered by the arrival of a French force, under General Humbert. At Castlebar, this officer obtained an advantage over the troops commanded by Lord Lake, and in the expectation of being joined by the disaffected in his progress, moved rapidly towards the capital. Reinforced by some fresh troops, Lord L. after a most severe and fatiguing pursuit, came up with the enemy, at Ballinamuck, and compelled the whole to surrender.

During the remainder of his stay in Ireland, he was of essential use in carrying into effect the measures of the government; and the promptitude and vigour with which he executed the orders of the lord lieutenant, contributed, in a great degree, to recall the misguided inhabitants to a sense of duty and obedience.

In 1800, he was nominated to the important stations of commander-in-chief of the King's and Company's forces in India, and second member of the supreme council at Bengal.

About the middle of March, 1801, he reached Calcutta, and the following July proceeded to Cawnpore, the principal military station on the frontiers. In this situation, his whole attention was devoted to the improvement of the Bengal army, and especially of the native cavalry, which by his professional skill, and indefatigable knowledge, was brought to the highest pitch of excel-

lence. For some time a negociation had been carrying on with the Nabob Vizier, the object of which was to obtain a cession of territory, in lieu of the subsidy which his excellency paid for the troops employed in defence of his dominions.

This negotiation was brought to a successful termination in the month of November, 1801, and, owing to the judicious disposition which Lord L. had made of the troops under his command, the civil authorities were established, without difficulty, over these extensive and valuable provinces, with the exception of Sasny and Cutchoura, the Zemindars of which refused to submit to those municipal regulations of the Company which had produced such benefits to the inhabitants of Bengal. Every conciliatory endeavour was unsuccessfully used to bring back the Rajahs of those places to a sense of duty, but as they continued to resist the orders of government, Lord L. was compelled, in the spring of 1802, to attack them with a military force: in the course of two months, he reduced the strong fortresses of Sasny, Bidjygur, and Cutchoura, with no very considerable loss on nor side, and by this means secured the tranquility of the country.

The defeat of the armies of Scindia and the Peishwah, and the seizure of Poona, by Jessuunt Row Holcar, in their consequences, led to a subsidiary treaty between the Peishwah and the English government, and involved the latter in a war with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. When negotiation had failed, and every effort been unavailingly tried, to procure the continuance of peace, the noble marquis then at the head of the Indian government, in defence of his ally, and for the safety of the dominions more immediately entrusted to his charge, was reluctantly compelled to resort to arms.

Towards the middle of July, 1803, Lord L. received orders to take the field. At that time, the disposable force in Bengal was small, owing to the reduction which had taken place in the native army, in obedience to orders from England, each battalion having been reduced from 900 to 700 privates, and of the latter, 100 were absent on leave. Every means was strained to supply the deficiencies of cattle, &c and such were the indefatigable exertions made by Lord L. that he was enabled, on the 5th of August, to take the field with a small, but well appointed army. On the 29th of August, he entered the Mahratta territories, where he found General Perron, with from 12 to 15,000 horse, drawn up in a very strong position, near to Coel, prepared to receive him.

Lord L. at the head of the British cavalry, immediately attacked the enemy, and, after a short and desultory action, drove him from the field, and took possession of Coel. On examining the fort of Aly Gur, it was found to be so strongly fortified, that its reduction, by regular approaches, could not be looked for in less than six weeks, a loss of time which might have proved fatal to the success of the campaign, by allowing Scindia's regular brigades, then rapidly advancing from the Deccan and the Punjab, to form a junction.

Its possession was, however, deemed indispensably necessary, as, if left in the hands of the enemy, it would have cut off the communication of the army with the Company's provinces, whence our supplies were derived.

Lord L. therefore, determined to attempt to carry this important place by a coup-de main. It was accordingly attacked, on the morning of the 4th of September, the three gates successively blown open by a twelve-pounder, and after a gallant resistance from the garrison, it was carried.

This decisive and able operation enabled Lord Lake, to move towards the main body of the enemy's force, which, on the 11th September, 1803, after a fatiguing march of twenty-three miles, in the warmest season of the year, his lordship engaged, and defeated with great slaughter, two of of Perron's regular brigades, consisting of 16 battalions, a considerable body of horse, with upwards of 70 pieces of ordnance; all the latter were taken.

In this brilliant action, which was fought on the plain opposite to Delhi, the British force was under 3,000 firelocks, three weak regiments of cavalry, and a small proportion of artillery.

His lordship, with this usual activity and zeal, led the troops into action at the head of the 76th regiment, and had a horse killed under him in the advance. On the 13th September, the army crossed the Jumna, and took possession of Delhi, the capital of the Mogul empire, where his lordship enjoyed the heartfelt satisfaction of relieving the aged and venerable Shah Alum from the misery to which he had been so long exposed, from Mahratta and French oppression, and of returning him to a situation of happiness and comfort.

The marked respect and veneration with which the emperor was treated by his gallant deliverer was particularly grateful to the feelings of that unfortunate prince, who testified his gratitude by

bestowing on Lord Lake the highest titles which could be conferred on such warriors as had rendered the most signal services to the state.

Having provided for the security of the capital; for the emperor's peaceful enjoyment of personal freedom, comfort, and dignity; and, for the tranquility of the surrounding country, Lord Lake hastened, with the army, to Agra, which is denominated the "*key of Hindostan*," and which he reached in two days.

The situation of the army before this place was such as to require the exercise of great prudence and enterprize. The garrison consisted of upwards of 5,000 men. Four regular battalions, with 22 pieces of cannon, defended the ravines, and approaches to the fort, and two of Perron's brigades, composed of 17 battalions, a considerable body of cavalry, and 82 pieces of field ordnance arrived from Deccan, and took a position about 20 miles in the rear of the besieging army. The security of the Company's and Nabob's dominions, and the prosecution of future military operations, depending, in a great measure, upon the fall of Agra, these considerations determined his lordship to undertake the siege of that strong and very important place, in the face of dangers and difficulties which might have deterred a less intrepid mind. The operations commenced on 10th of October, and terminated on the 18th, by the capitulation of the fortress, after a vigorous but ineffectual resistance.

The capture of Agra secured a line of defence along the west bank of the Jumna, and left the British army at liberty to attack Scindia's remaining brigades. The pursuit accordingly commenced on the 28th of October; but the distance the enemy had gained in advance, and the celerity of his movements, soon shewed the little chance there was to overtake him with infantry.

Aware of the evils which would result to the public service, if this formidable body of troops was allowed to join Jessuunt Row Holcar, then in great force on the borders of the Jyepore country, at twelve o'clock P. M. of the 31st of October, Lord Lake pushed forwards with the regular cavalry, and at sunrise, the 1st of November, 1803, came upon the enemy at Lasswarree, whom he immediately charged and broke; but, owing to the badness of the ground, the advantage he first obtained could not be followed up.

When the infantry arrived and was refreshed, the enemy was again attacked, and, after a severe contest, completely defeated;

eighty-two pieces of cannon were taken, and the whole of the infantry either killed or made prisoners.

In this memorable engagement, Lord L. who headed every charge, and whose personal exertions exceeded all his former exploits, had a horse shot under him, and was for some time exposed to the most imminent danger.

The small body of troops which accompanied him into action, after giving proofs of invincible courage, for a moment gave way to superior numbers and the destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, and were on the point of being charged by the enemy's horse, when they were rallied by the *personal exertions* of his lordship. Encouraged by the arrival of the 29th dragoons, and animated by the presence of their beloved commander, they renewed the charge with an impetuosity that speedily decided the fate of the day. A small proportion only of the British force took an active part in this brilliant and decisive victory, which annihilated the whole of Scindia's regular army in Hindostan.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the talents and ability which were exhibited by Lord L. in the conduct of this arduous and difficult campaign, when it is considered he had to contend with troops long accustomed to victory, vastly superior in number, disciplined by French officers, and furnished with a formidable train of artillery, which was admirably served in every action. His own force did at no time exceed 5,000 infantry, 2500 cavalry and a small proportion of artillery: yet with these seemingly inadequate means did his lordship, in less than three months from the opening of the campaign, defeat the enemy at Coel, Delhi, and Lasswarree, take the strong fortresses of Agra and Aly Gur, and reduce the whole of Scindia's dominions east of the river Chumbul. In this rapid and victorious career, 39 of Perron's regular battalions were destroyed, upwards of 180 pieces of artillery taken in the field, and nearly 600 in garrisons. In addition to these military operations, Lord Lake rendered assential service in the conduct of various political arrangements of great importance, and in the settlement of the conquerred provinces.

Towards the close of the year, a treaty of defensive alliance was entered into with the Rajah of Jyepore; and in February, 1804, Lord L. entered the rajah's country then threatened by Jessuunt Row Holcar. While lying there, the strong forts of Gwalior and Rampoora were reduced, under his orders, by detachments from the British army.

In the middle of May, 1804, the inclemency of the weather, and difficulty of procuring supplies, compelled the commander in chief to withdraw the greatest part of the army into the Company's provinces, leaving five battalions to cover the Jyepore country during the absence of the army; a force which was deemed fully adequate to that purpose.

Unfortunately, this detachment, venturing too far in pursuit of Holcar, was overtaken by the rains, and not being able, in consequence, to procure supplies, was attacked and pursued by his collected forces, and after undergoing great fatigues and privations, was driven under the walls of Agra, with the loss of all its artillery, camp equipage, stores, &c. &c. and more than half of its original number. The war, by this unexpected misfortune was brought home to the Company's provinces; and the diminution of force which had been made by the defeat of this detachment was severely felt at this crisis of affairs.

In September, 1804, Lord Lake joined the troops assembled at Agra, but an immediate movement against the enemy was retarded by causes as new as unexpected, arising out of the defection of the Rajah of Burtpore, and the insubordination which, through the intrigues of that chieftain and of the emissaries of Holkar, generally pervaded the ceded and conquered provinces, and in their consequences operated as a serious impediment to procuring provisions and supplies.

At length his lordship was enabled to put the army in motion, which reached Delhi on the 17th of October.

The enemy's infantry had ineffectually besieged this place, and on the 15th of October, they were repulsed in a general assault with great loss, and immediately afterwards retreated towards the river Bennee.

Anxious as the commander in chief was to bring the war to a speedy termination, by the destruction of this body of troops, the want of provisions rendered their pursuit totally impracticable, and compelled the Army to halt until this most essential requisite could be supplied.

On the 31st of October, Lord Lake with three regiments of British and three regiments of native cavalry, two European flank companies, and two battalions and a half of native infantry, followed Holkar, who had entered the Dooab, and threatened to lay waste the whole country.

After a march unequalled for celerity, Lord L. on the morning of the 17th of November, surprised the enemy's camp at Furruckabad, and defeated him, with the loss of nearly 5000 men left on the field. Holcar's army was estimated at 15000 horse, while the British cavalry did not exceed 1800 mounted men, who engaged under the disadvantage of having marched fifty eight miles within the twenty-four hours preceding the action. Holcar himself escaped with great difficulty.

This signal and decisive victory proved of incalculable advantage to the public interests; it saved the whole of the Dooab from being laid waste; it evinced the superiority of the British arms; and shewed to the natives, that the boasted rapidity of the Mahratta horse could be outdone by our cavalry.

When the cavalry had, in two days halt, recovered in some degree from the fatigue it had so lately undergone, Lord L. proceeded to join the army at Mutra, which during his absence, had under a combined and masterly operation most skilfully planned by Lord L. and carried into effect by the gallant general Fraser, defeated the enemy's infantry under the walls of Deeg, and taken most of his guns.

The siege of Deeg was begun as soon as the battering train arrived. In the beginning of December, a practicable breach being made in one of the bastions, it was stormed and carried, and on the following day the fort was evacuated.

Burtpore, to which the remains of Holcar's army had retreated on the fall of Deeg, was the only place of consequence which now remained in the hands of the enemy. It was invested early in January, 1805, and the siege was protracted to the beginning March; during which interval it was stormed four times unsuccessfully, and with very considerable loss to the besiegers.

Notwithstanding these failures, arising from the great population of Burtpore, and from the natural difficulties of that extensive fortress, the rajah foresaw that the place must ultimately be taken, and accordingly, early in March, he sued for peace, which was granted by Lord L. on terms highly honourable to the English government.

Deeply as the miscarriage at Burtpore was to be deplored, the enemy had little cause to exult. During the siege, almost the whole of what remained of Holcar's infantry, and also Meer Khan's (which were strongly entrenched under the walls outside the town),

were destroyed, and their artillery taken; nor was the loss of the garrison, composed of the whole strength of the Burtpore dominions, and a large addition of mercenaries, less considerable.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty with the Rajah of Burtpore, Holcar and Meer Khan retreated with the horse that still remained to them; and as the country was now clearled of enemies, Lord L. was enabled to put the troops into quarters on the Jumna during the remaining part of the hot season and the rains.

He was not, however, permitted to indulge long in repose. Towards the close of the year 1805, Holcar and Meer Khan again appeared in considerable force in the countries north west of Delhi.

Although their armies possessed no solid strength, nor were calculated to make any serious impression, being principally composed of predatory horse, yet still, if not timely checked, they might have caused great mischief, by laying waste the country and destroving the villages.

When Lord L. received money sufficient to relieve the immediate wants of the troops, who, from unavoidable causes, were in considerable arrears, he moved against the enemy with his usual promptitude and celerity, and pursued them so closely, as compelled them to take refuge in the Lahore territories, at no great distance from the banks of the river Indus.

In this long and fatiguing march, Lord L. traversed nearly the whole of the Punnjab, a country hitherto very imperfectly known to the English; and the knowledge which, on this occasion, was obtained of it, and of the powers who possess it, must be considered of great value, and eventually may become of the highest importance.

No prospect of escape remaining to Holcar, he sued for peace, which was concluded by Lord Lake in February, 1806.

From this period until his lordship left India, in February, 1807, Lord Lake was successfully employed in completing all the various arrangements connected with the distribution of the army, the reduction of the irregular troops, and the final settlement and security of our invaluable conquests. His departure from India was accompanied by the regret both of the European and Native inhabitants of Bengal, and by the most public testimonials of respect, esteem, and gratitude. He arrived in England in the following September, after an absence of seven years, and was received by

his king and his country with that attention his eminent services so well deserved.

When the result of the campaign of 1803-4 was known in England, Lord Lake received the thanks of Parliament for his eminent services; and his Majesty, to mark the high sense which he entertained of General Lake's meritorious conduct, as well as to commemorate the recollection of those glorious achievements, created him a British Baron, by the title of Lord Lake, of Delhi and Laswarree; and soon after his return to Europe raised him to the dignity of a Viscount, and conferred on him the government of Plymouth.

Thus distinguished by his sovereign, beloved by his friends, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of a grateful nation, ever just to the merits of those who serve it with zeal and fidelity, no man ever had a fairer prospect of passing many years of unclouded happiness. But scarcely had be begun to taste the sweets of repose in the bosom of his family, when it pleased Providence to terminate his valuable life, on the 21st of February, 1808, after a short illness.

To detail the services of Lord L.'s long and active life would demand a much large compass than our limits will permit, and would require an abler pen to do justice to his merits than the writer of this hasty sketch can boast.

The solid benefits which the state has derived from those exertions which destroyed Scindia's regular army, a force organized and disciplined by French officers, and furnished with a formidable train of well appointed artillery, must be acknowledged by every one, and in the present state of Europe must be considered to have contributed in the most material degree to the safety of India.

Few men ever were endowed with qualifications calculated to form an able commander in a superior degree to the late Lord L. To judgment and quickness of conception he united undaunted courage, great decision of mind, and uncommon capability of undergoing fatigue. He possessed in an eminent degree the art of conciliating the confidence and attachment of those under his command. His unwearied kindness and unremitting attention to promote the conforts of the soldier, and the constant exposure of his person in the midst of danger, won the hearts of the army, and secured their attachment.

His integrity was incorruptible; and although his situation in India offered numerous occasions to benefit his fortune, at a slight sacrifice of the interest of the public, in no one instance did he ever stain his honour or barter his fair fame for wealth. At this time too he was labouring under great pecuniary embarrassments, from which he would not have been completely relieved when he returned to England, if it had not been for the prize money which his valour had gained, amounting, in the whole, to about 50,000l.

In private life, his pleasing manners and his mild and generous virtues engaged and secured the affection of his numerous friends; whilst they mitigated all personal animosities, and even assuaged those little irritations which are inseparable from the intercourse of social life. So that of him it may be truly said, in the words of an illustrious statesman, "AMICITIÆ SEMPITERNÆ, INIMICITIÆ PLACABILIS."

His lordship was married, July 3, 1770, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Edward Barker, of St. Julian's, Herts. By this lady (who died July 20, 1788) he had issue three sons and five daughters, viz.

1. Francis Gerrard, born March 31, 1772, who succeeded to the title and estates. This nobleman, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and captain in the guards, married (January 1, 1800) Diana, relict of Sir Belingham Graham, of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire. She is the eldest sister of Lord Whitworth.

2. George Augustus Frederic, in the army. Now at Gibraltar with the expedition under General Spencer, and lieutenant-colonel commanding the 29th regiment of foot.

3. Warwick, in the navy, and commanding a frigate on the West India station.

4. Anna Maria, married (August 21, 1799) to Richard Borough, of Ham Common, Esq.

5. Annabella, married (May 23, 1803) to John Brooks, Esq. deputy quarter-master-general on the Bengal establishment, in the Hon. East India Company's service.

6. Elizabeth, married to Major Harvey, on the staff, at Colchester.

7. Frances.

8. Ann.

[*European Magazine, April* 1808.

THE LATE ADMIRAL RODDAM.

In April last, died at Newcastle, in his 85th year, ROBERT RODDAM Esq. Senior Admiral of the Red, brother to the late Edward Roddam, of Roddam, in the county of Northumberland, esq. and third son of Edward Roddam, of Roddam and Little Houghton, esq. by Jane, daughter of Robert Shelly, esq. merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The family of Roddam is believed to be one of the most ancient in the British dominions. Mr Roddam (the subject of these memoirs) went to sea as a midshipman in the Lowestoffe, in the year 1735—6 He served also as midshipman in the Russell, Cumberland, and Boyne, and was upon the Antigua station with Captain Drummond of the Lowestoffe more than five years. Sir Chaloner Ogle then took him into his own ship, on his way to Jamaica, to join Admiral Vernon, whom he accompanied on the different expeditions to Hispaniola, Carthagena, the island of Cuba, Cumberland harbour, &c. The young sailor shewed great valour and intrepity, yet had the good luck to escape without injury, though a part of his coat was shot off by a cannon-ball.

On the third of November, 1741, he was made third lieutenant of the Superb, in which he returned the same year to England, and, though so young an officer, had the good fortune to save the ship twice on her passage home. The Superb was paid off at Plymouth in 1742, and Mr. Roddam was commissioned third Lieutenant of the Monmouth, the 7th of September, 1742. Charles Wyndham, esq. commanded the Monmouth; he was a most correct and excellent officer. Being on a cruize off the island of Teneriffe, the captain (as was his constant practice at night) gave particular orders that every incident should he inserted in the log-book. Lieut. Roddam, as first watch, received Capt. Wyndham's commands to put the ship about at twelve o'clock, which he unsuccesfully attempted to do three times, although there was no apparent obstacle; and when Lieut. Hamilton went upon deck to relieve the watch Roddam told him that *witchcraft* must have prevented the ship from going about, and bidding Hamilton go forward, in his presence he once more attempted it, when the ship missed stays a fourth time; a fortunate circumstance, as it proved in the event; for so much time was thus occupied, that daylight commencing, a sail was perceived a-head of the Monmouth, which

they chased, and took. She proved to be a Spanish ship of about one hundred thousand pounds value, and which would not have been seen but for this accident.

Lieut. Roddam related this circumstance to his captain soon after, at the same time reminding him that his custom of inspecting the log-book had been neglected, or he would there have seen that his commands had not been obeyed; but capt. Wyndham's good fortune had of course made him forgetful of his rule, and he was much pleased at the lucky circumstance that had stayed the hand of his young lieutenant. On the 14th of July, 1744, young Roddam was made second lieut. of the same ship, capt. Henry Harrison then commander, and on the 14th of July, 1746, he was promoted to the command of his Majesty's sloop Viper. About this time Lord Anson (then Mr. Anson) went to Portsmouth to command the western squadron, and expressing a strong wish to all the captains to stop a fleet at that time lying at Plymouth, they urged the impracticability of the undertaking in a high south-west-wind, and stated many other concurring obstacles.

Mr. Roddam, the youngest captain, instantly undertook to try the possibility of stopping them, though his sloop being just off the stocks was in every way incomplete, and he performed Mr. Anson's wish with a readiness and alacrity, which shewed that quickness and steadiness are not incompatible, but when united, may effect what neither separately can accomplish. This was so strong a recommendation to that great naval officer, Lord Anson, that he immediately wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty for leave to take Captain Roddam under his command. In the course of that year Admiral Sir Peter Warren, then commanding the western squadron, received intelligence from a Bristol privateer that more than thirty vessels was in Sidera bay, near Cape Ortugal, laden with naval stores. Sir Peter enquired if the privateer's captain could carry in any of his Majesty's ships; to which he replied in the negative. The admiral then asked if any battery sheltered them; and being answered there were two, and that the entrance was very narrow, he determined to relinquish the attemp as impracticable. Capt. Harrison, of the Monmouth, being present, recommended the Admiral to send the Viper, which Roddam commanded, adding, "He would answer for that young man effecting all that human nature could perform;" and on that day, Captain Roddam received his orders, to sail in the evening, and was off the first battery next morning, which he carried, destroyed all the guns,

and also took a privateer then coming out: he proceeded into the bay, burnt more than thirty sail of vessels, and on the third day rejoined his Admiral with three or four prizes, not being able to man more from his little sloop of fourteen guns and ninety men and boys.

The town offered to surrender on his own terms; but Captain Roddam told the inhabitants that he did not come to aggrandize himself and crew by distressing harmless individuals, but only such as armed against Great Britain, the number of whom at the first battery amounted to about five hundred men. Upon Captain Roddam's return to the squadron, he was met at entering the port by Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who taking him in his arms, thanked him most warmly for the most important service he had rendered his country, which with his answer to the inhabitants, so pleased and gratified this gallant and humane Admiral, that his statement of the affair to the Lords of the Admiralty obtained Captain Roddam the command of the Greyhound frigate, of 24 guns, with the rank of post-captain, to which he was appointed the 7th of July, 1747. On his return to England in the Viper, being off Portsmouth, and no otherwise known to its inhabitants than from the account of his conduct in Sidera bay, they immediately offered and earnestly solicited Captain Roddam to become their representative in parliament; this honour he repeatedly refused, as well as many offers from boroughs at various times rendered to him. Captain Roddam served in the Greyhound frigate in Holland, under Commodore Mitchell: he was afterwards ordered to join Admiral Watson at Louisburgh, and was by him stationed three years at New York, whence he returned to England in 1751, and on the 30th of January, 1753, was commissioned for the Bristol guardship, of 50 guns, at Plymouth, where he served about a year; and in 1755, he was appointed to the Greenwich, also a 50 gun ship, sailed to the West Indies, and was upon the Jamaica station till 1757.

At this period, being on a cruize off Hispaniola, on the 16th of March early in the morning, plying off Cape Cabroon, the Greenwich fell in with five French line of battle ships, two frigates, and a storeship, which the officers and crew of the Greenwich all fully supposed and asserted were merchantmen convoyed by two frigates; but Captain Roddam saw otherwise, and, though late, convinced his ship's company of their mistake, as they proved to be the Tonnant, of 84 guns, commanded by Admiral Bofro-

mont; the Defanncene, of 74, Captain Blonal; the Diadem, of 74, Captain Rofele; l'Eveille, of 64, Captain Merville; Inflexible, of 64; and the Savage and Le Bronne frigates, with a twenty-gun ftore ship. This fquadron being to windward, fent one of the frigates to reconnoitre, which Capt. Roddam perceiving, and finding there could be no chance to efcape, ufed every manœuvre to draw her towards the Greenwich. This fhip being painted in the manner of the French, he hoped to decoy the frigate, for which he had prepared men to board, with an intention of fending her immediately to Admiral Townfhend, at Jamaica with intelligence of the fituation and number of the enemy; but the French frigate foon difcovering the Greenwich to be a two decked fhip, made great exertion to fhelter herfelf amidft the French fquadron.

The Diadem firft began firing at nine o'clock, and from that hour till nine at night, the Greenwich was inceffantly attacked by one or other of the fleet. Captain Roddam again prepared to board the l'Eveille, a 64, being the beft failing fhip; but feveral of the enemy renewing the action at the fame time, the Greenwich became fo much injured in her rigging, that fhe was quite unmanageable, which compelled Capt Roddam to relinquifh his hopes of boarding. He then called his fhip's company together, and told them he had done all in his power to preferve his Majefty's fhip, but if any of them could point out the French admiral's fhip, the Tonnant, he thought the Greenwich could yet divert her an hour or two. The officers, and the whole fhip's company, anfwered, "They muft obey their captain; but they had been unceafingly fhot at for twelve hours, and fupported an action they believed longer than any fhip had ever before fuftained." At half after nine at night, it being the opinion of all the officers that Captain Roddam had done every thing that could be done for his Majefty's fervice, and that engaging any further could only tend to facrifice the men; the 64 gun fhip being then within hail, and the others clofe a ftern of her.

Captain Roddam ordered the colours to be ftruck: the French fhip l'Eveille prefently hailed Captain Roddam to hoift out a boat and go on board the fixty-four, which he repeatedly refufed to do; and finding his interpreter had faid, "every thing being fhot away they could not get a boat out," inftead of faying, "Captain Roddam *would not*." he himfelf hailed, and enquiring if any one on board the l'Eveille fpoke Englifh, he was replied to by a

person he knew, a Mr. Giddy, a Danish officer, who had served in the preceding war with Captain Norris in the Prince Frederick. Captain Roddam then told Mr. Giddy he would not go on board the French man of war in his own boat, but *must* be sent for, which if not complied with he would hoist the British colours immediately, and defend the ship as long as she could swim. The French lieutenant then went on board the Greenwich, and found the men all at their quarters, with lighted matches in their hands, and the greatest order prevailing throughout the ship (of which under like circumstances there had never been a precedent,) and which seeming to alarm and surprize the French lieutenant, Captain Roddam told him, "He had there seen a garrison capitulate to a very superior force, and ready to renew the fight if the French had *not* done as he required."

Captain Roddam was then taken on board the l'Eville, Captain Merville, who, instead of sending for his own bedding, gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles, with a dirty rug, which seemed to have been employed in the *last office* for many a poor mariner in the French ship; and Captain Roddam's anxious mind not having allowed him to think of dressing when he struck (which was at that time an invariable custom of the French,) he was of course next morning extremely black and dirty, with torn shoes and tattered habiliments, damaged by splinters during the long action; and although he had so feelingly urged and solicited kind treatment for his officers and men, yet had he the painful reflection to know, that all except the lieutenants were put among the foremast-men; his purser's clothes were taken off his back, and his steward was kept waiting on the poop without victuals ten hours; every place was broken open and ransacked, though the French lieutenant (who had the key of the bureau, &c) had given his word of honour to the contrary; and the whole crew of the Greenwich were without food.

Captain Roddam insisted upon being carried to the French admiral, that he might complain of ill treatment, and was at last summoned to his presence in the uncomfortable habiliments mentioned, and in such a condition, as would have caused a British victor to have blushed at in a prisoner of the meanest rank. Monsieur Bofromont and his countrymen were sparing of every thing but civil speeches, which could neither clothe nor feed Britain's brave tars. Captain Roddam told the admiral that Captain Merville and his officers had acted in so cruel and improper a way in

every respect, that they ought to be broke. He was asked what had induced him to hold so unequal a contest, and to refuse to hoist his boat out? he answered, that having very lately heard that an English man of war had been taken by a French line of battle ship and a frigate, and that the Captain had been compelled to carry his sword in his own boat to the frigate; he was resolved that such a disgrace should not happen to him, for *his sword so required* should only have been delivered through the body of the person demanding it in a manner so degrading and insulting. Himself and his ship's crew were taken to Hispaniola.

About two months after they were all embarked for Jamaica, except one lieutenant, who died at the Cape, and one who remained there, having been wounded. Upon his arrival at Jamaica, Captain Roddam was tried by a court martial, in Port Royal harbour. When the court presented the sentence to Admiral Coates, commander-in chief, he immediately complimented Captain Roddam, by giving him the minutes of the court, with a request that he would print them, as reflecting great credit on the service, and the British flag; it was accordingly printed at Kingston, in Jamaica. Captain Roddam returned to England upon parole, and as soon as he was exchanged, he went out passenger in the Montague to Sir Edward Hawke, and took the command of the Colchester under his Lordship, off Ushant, the 7th of December, 1759, in which ship he was sent to Plymouth to procure what the Colchester wanted, and to conduct any convoy that might be ready for that station; with which in ten days the Colchester rejoined Sir Edward Hawke, who ordered Captain Roddam commanding her, with Capt. Hervey in in the Monmouth, and Capt. Rowley in the Montague, to watch the French fleet close off Brest.

Three French men of war came out, which the English ships chaced within the batteries, and run one of them on shore. After this service, Captain Roddam was ordered to relieve Captain Duff off Bellisle; on this occasion he carried the Colchester through the narrow rocky passage (Le Ras,) between the Saints and the shore into Audierne bay, which was believed to be the first English ship that ever made the attempt. After some other services, the Colchester was ordered to Spithead, and being found unserviceable, was paid off. Peace was soon after proclaimed; upon which Captain Roddam turned his sword into a ploughshare, laid the foundation of those improvements in his own county, at Roddam; an estate which in the year 1776, he became heir to by the death of his eldest brother, Edward Roddam,

esq. in whose life-time he built the present mansion-house, retaining a singular and strong attachment to the ancient possession of his family.

On a supposition of war breaking out with Spain, about the year 1770, Captain Roddam was commissioned on the 7th December in that year, for the Lenox of 74 guns, at Portsmouth, and continued in her command three years as a guardship, being relieved the 19th of December, 1773, by Captain Matthew Moor; and at the commencement of the American war he was commissioned for the Cornwall of 74 guns, at Chatham, the 17th of March 1777, with orders to proceed to Spithead, and commanded one of the twelve ships then intended for the Mediterranean; but upon being appointed Rear-admiral of the White, on the 29th of April, 1778 he was succeeded in the command of the Cornwall by Captain Timothy Edwards, and was ordered immediately to Chatham as commander-in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the river Medway and at the Nore; and on the 19th of March, 1779, received the rank of Vice-admiral of the Blue and continuing in the same command was promoted to be Vice-admiral of the White, on the 26th of September, 1780; Vice-admiral of the Red on the 24th of September, 1787; and on the 20th of April, 1789, he was appointed commander-in chief at Portsmouth, where he continued three years a most active and attentive commander. By early hours and regularity he carried every business quickly forward; and the expectation of a war, with its hurrying consequences, gave him in that situation many opportunities of exerting his professional zeal.

Among other instances, he received orders to get the guardships ready for sea, which he compleated in five days, except men; and the like order being repeated for fitting out five sail more, he had them also entirely ready at Spithead in fourteen days, which he announced to the Lords of the Admiralty, with earnest offers to go with the squadron to any part of the world. This extraordinary expedition in getting men of war ready for sea, so astonished the French nation, that their newspapers noticed that British ships of war sprung up complete like mushrooms. His professional services have, with a strong wish for employment, been offered upon every occasion, but he has not had an opportunity of exercising them since he struck his flag at Portsmouth in the year 1792. Upon the 1st of February, 1793, he was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue; on the 12th of April, 1794 Admiral of the White; and in 1805, Admiral of the Red, at the head of which list he was placed.

TRAVELS FROM PERSIA TO INDIA.

So few are the accounts of travels which have as yet been translated from the eastern languages, that Monsieur Langles, member of the National Institute, and Professor of Persian in Paris, was induced a few years ago to present to the public the following anecdotes of Abdulrizak's Embassy to India, during the years 845, 846, &c. of the Hegira, or of Christ 1442, 1443, &c. The ingenious professor translated them from the *Matlaà Saâdein* or *Jemâa Bahrein*, a Persian Manuscript in the Bibiliotheque Nationale (No. 106,) and they were published in the second volume of his *Collection Portative de Voyages*. As I cannot find that they ever appeared in an *English dress*, I hope my translation of them from the French may prove acceptable to the readers of your widely diffused Journal, and that "they will enjoy (to use M. Langles's words,) the astonishment of our devout Mussulman, who found himself transported into distant countries, and in the midst of people to whom he was a stranger, and of whom, at that time, the Europeans possessed but very imperfect and uncertain information." Abdulrizak, was sent by Shah Rokh, one of the four sons of Timur (or Tamerlane); and the object of his embassy was to establish a political and commercial intercourse between Persia, Tartary, and Hindoostan, at the time when there were few Europeans who ventured to cast a glance on regions so remote. Our own early travellers are not free from the reproach of exaggeration and misrepresentation; and *religious prejudices* must be excused in our pious Mahommedan. The French translator conceived that this journey would amuse and please his countrymen. I trust mine will find the present version not uninteresting.

Travels from Persia to India, &c.

Chap. 1.—Abdulrizak having received his instructions from Shak Rokh and provided every thing necessary for a long journey, set out from Herat on the 1st day of Ramazan, 845 (January, 1442) and taking the route of Kirman through Kouhistan, arrived at the capital of the former province on the 18th. This is a fine city and admirably situated; here he passed the festival of Bairam, and left it on the 5th of Shoual, (February) directing his course towards Hormuz. On the 15th of the same month, he arrived at the port of Hormuz, on the borders of the Persian gulph. As soon as the Emir Fukhreddin Touran Shah, prince of Hor-

muz, had been informed of his arrival, a vessel was sent to bring him into the city, where he was entertained at the expence of that sovereign to whom he paid his respects.

The town of Hormuz (also called Jaroun) is situated in the midst of the sea. On the face of the earth one cannot find such a city. Merchants from the seven climates of the world assemble there: from Egypt, Syria, Anatolia,* Irak Arabi (Chaldea and Mesopotamia), Persian Irak (or Parthia,) Khorasan, Maweralnahar (or Transoxania,) Turkestan, the States of the Deshtii Kipehak (or desert of Great Tartary,) the country of the Kalmucks, and all parts of the East, China, Macheen (Tartary, and Khanbalik (or Pekin).

By sea, the merchants come there from Bengal, Ceylon, the towns of Zyrbad, of Tanassery,† of Sokotra,‡ Schernou, the Diveh islands, the different parts of Abyssinia, from Zanguedar, the ports of Setchangor, Kelber, the Guzerat, Cambaya, and the coasts of Arabia, as far as Aden and Jiddah,‖ whence they bring all kinds of precious merchandize: so that one finds at Hormuz every thing that can be imagined. The trade is carried on both in money and by exchange; and a duty (tenth is paid on all manner of wares, except gold and silver. Here may be found men of all religions, even infields who traffic in perfect liberty, and to whom justice is equally administered; on which account Hormuz has been entitled Dar-al iman, or the Habitation of Safety. The inhabitants possess all the affability and courtesy of those who dwell in Irak (Mesopotamia and Parthia) with all the acute penetration of Indians. Here Abdulrizak remained two whole months, or rather the governor detained him on different pretences until the monsoon proper, as they said, for his embarking; this is the first or the second, the third being the season when one may expect tempests and pirates.¶ Permitting him at last to depart, they furnished him with two vessels, one for himself and his attendants, the other for his horses who were fastened by the feet. As soon as they had set sail, Abdulrizak was exceedingly incommo-

* In Persian Roum, which may also signify Europe.

† Called also Tannasserim; a great bay of the kingdom of Siam; the ancient Thinæ.

‡ The largest island at the entrance of the Red Sea.

‖ The nearest port to Mecca,

¶ An ingenious English navigator, Captain Forrest, reckons in like manner three monsoons in these latitudes.

ded by the offenſive ſmell of the veſſel; and when they had ſailed into the open ſea, ſuch a dreadful ſtorm aroſe, that the mariners knew not how to ſteer their courſe. When the tempeſt had ſubſided, the merchants declared they would not any longer continue this voyage becauſe the proper ſeaſon or monſoon was paſt and their lives were endangered. After ſome other accidents, Abdulrizak landed at the port of Maſkat, with the perſons belonging to his ſuite. From Maſkat he proceeded to Kuryat, where he propoſed to remain awhile, and made his arrangements accordingly.

Chap. II.—Whilſt Abdulrizak continued, againſt his will, at Kuryat,* on the ſea coaſt, the new moon of Moharrem in the year 846, (May the 12th 1442) appeared and enlightened this habitation of uneaſineſs. It was ſtill the vernal equinox, yet ſo intenſe was the heat, that marrow boiled within the bones, pearls in their ſhells, and the *blades of ſwords diſſolved like wax within the ſcabbards!* This place was rendered ſo unhealthy by the exceſſive heat, that the ambaſſador, his elder brother, and all his attendants were affected with illneſs. After ſuffering from ſickneſs during the ſpace of four months, they were informed that the air was better in a neighbouring quarter, named Kalhat,† and that the water there was excellent. He had been, however, reduced by ill health to ſuch a ſtate of weakneſs, that he could not be conveyed thither in any other manner than by ſea; but on arriving there, his fever ſo increaſed, that he paſſed the night in dreadful pain. At laſt, when the monſoon proper for his departure arrived, it was found neceſſary to carry him on board the ſhip which was to bear him to Hindooſtan. The paſſage was ſo favourable, that he landed in eighteen days at Kalikut, in good health, to which he had been reſtored by the coolneſs of the ſea air and the change of climate.

Chap. III—Kalikut‡ is a ſecure ſea port, and as much frequen-

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* This is but a ſimple ſtation or halting place (*Menzil-i Kuryat*); yet it is marked in the firſt part of the map of Aſia, by Danville.

† Kalhat a promontory of Arabia, on the coaſt of Oman near Maſcat.

‡ Kalikut, the capital of Malabar. According to Khalfa, a Turkiſh geographer, this a city of a great extent, but the houſes are low. The King of Malabar is called *Samoury*, which ſigniſies the Great Prince. This city has ſuffered conſiderably from the wars of the inhabitants with the Portugueſe. Here are many idolaters who adore the DEVIL under a moſt hideous form; but the object of their worſhip is to prevail on him to offer them no injury. From this place is brought tin, camphor, and Indian canes. This city was formerly called Simila. There are many tanks or ponds, in which the people bathe. The country produces all

ted as Hormuz by merchants from various quarters of the world, who bring thither the commodities of Zyrbad, Abyssinia, Zanquebar, and often of Mecca, and other parts of Hejaz,* with perfect liberty of staying there, or going away whenever they think proper. It is, however, a city of *infidels*, and, consequently, to be considered as the country of *an enemy*; but a great many true believers (Musulmans) reside at Kalikut. They have two mosques in which they perform their devotion publicly. They have also a cadi, or magistrate, to administer justice amonst them, and two imams, or chaplains.

So great is the public confidence and security in this port, and so well observed are the decrees of justice, that the articles of merchandize, after having been landed, remain exposed in the market places without any danger, and, when sold, pay only a fortieth as the duty. It is the custom at the other ports on the same coast, that when constrained by the divine omnipotence, a vessel destined for one harbour is driven into another, the cargo is seized and confiscated; but this is not the usage at Kalikut. All vessels which arrive there are well received, from whencesoever they may have come; they depart whenever they please, and dispose of their merchandize on paying the mere custom house duties, and nothing more.

Abdulrizak beheld on landing a race of people so strange, that the most fanciful imagination could not conceive the like; he had never believed that there existed in this world beings rather resembling DEVILS than men. They were all *black*, and *naked*, or wore only, tied round their middle, a piece of linen descending to the knees. They held in one hand an Indian javelin, brilliant as a drop of water, and in the other a buckler made of the skin of oxen; the king and the meanest of his subjects observe the same simplicity of appearance. The Musulmans, however, are clothed in long dresses, after the Arabian fashion, and their manners are courteous and civil. As Abdulrizak appeared amongst them in quality of ambassador to the King of Kalikut, he was received at his landing both by Musulmans and Infidels, and conducted to a lodging provided for him by the Monarch, and three days afterwards he had an audience.

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sorts of spices, and abounds in silk and copper. To this account we may add that it was the first port of India which the Portuguese reached under Vasco de Gama, May 18, 1499, fifty five years after Abdulrizak had left it.

* Hejaz, a province of Arabia Felix, of which Mecca is the capital.

Shah Rokh sent to the King of Kalikut a horse with his harness, some delicious perfumes, and a cap of ceremony, because his ambassadors returning from Bengal with the ambassadors of this kingdom, had stopped at Kalikut; from which circumstance, the Sovereign of this country had become acquainted with the power and magnificence of Shah Rokh.

Abdulrizak was then conducted to an audience of the King of Kalikut, and he beheld a man *naked*, according to the Indian custom. He was called *Ka-Samory*, which signifies *Padishah*, in Persian, or King.

When the King dies, he is succeeded by the son of his sister, and his throne is not possessed either by his sons, his brothers, or any other relations.

These *Infidels* are divided into many sects, or casts: brahmans, religious persons called Joquis, or Yogis, and others. Although polytheists and idolators to the utmost degree, they vary amongst themselves in certain customs. There is one sect which allows several husbands to one woman; they support her in common, and go to visit her by night or by day, every one at his fixed hour, so that whilst one is engaged with her, another cannot be admitted. The Samory, or King, is of this sect. He had two or three thousand Indians about him, and the apartment was adorned with paintings. When Abdulrizak went to receive audience, some Mahommedans of distinction, who sat near the ambassador, read and translated the letter of credence which Shah Rokh addressed to the King, and presented the harnessed horse, the pelisse, the cap of ceremony, and the gold-embroidered stuff. The Samory did not accept these presents with suitable acknowledgements, and the ambassador retired very much dissatisfied with his reception. In the mean while, those of his attendants whom the Prince of Hormuz had embarked in a different vessel arrived, after having fallen into the hands of pirates, who robbed them of every thing but life.

Abdulrizak remained at Kalikut from the beginning of October (1442) till April 1443. This long stay occasioned him many troubles, and he suffered considerable distress. One night Shah Rokh appeared to him in a *dream*, moving along in all the imperial pomp: the prince approaching his slave, laid his hand upon his face, and said, "*be not disquieted.*" In the morning, having performed his devotions, he recollected his dream, and was filled with joy. Although he had not belief in dreams, he flattered himself

with hopes that this might be ominous of good to him, and it so happened, that whilst he was relating what he had seen in his sleep to some friends, the news arrived that a messenger from the King of Bisnagor*, one of the most powerful Sovereigns of India, had brought a letter to the King of Kalikut, by which he begged the ambassador of Shak Rokh might be sent immediately to his court. Although the King of Kalicut is, in fact, not dependant on the King of Bisnagor, yet he dreads him as possessing power infinitely superior. Abdulrizak, therefore, was permitted to set out for Bisnagor, the Sovereign of which, it is said, has in his dominions six hundred ports equal to Kalikut, and that his territories extend towards the interior from two to three month's journey, and abound in beautiful cities; whilst the Sovereign of Kalicut possesses but a few places along the coast, as far as the Cape, situated opposite the island of Senerib, or Ceylon. All this country is, in general, called Malabar.

Different cargoes of merchandize are sent from Kalikut to Mecca, especially pepper. The inhabitants are bold and enterprizing at sea; for which reason their vessels are not attacked by the pirates. All kinds of commodities may be found in their ports. The killing of a cow, and the eating of its flesh, are considered by them as most heinous crimes, and death is the punishment attending the perpetration of them. In such veneration do they hold the cow, that they besmear their foreheads with the dung of that animal. *The curse of God light upon such infidels!*

Abdulrizak having embarked at Kalicut, passed by Bendaneh,† a port situated at the entrance into Malabar, and arrived at Menelgur‡, the first maritime place belonging to the King of Bisnagor. There he remained two or three days. As he thence proceeded by land, he perceived at the distance of three farsangs (about twelve miles) from Menelgur, an idol temple, such as no othe region of the world exhibits. It is an equilateral square, of about ten cubits each side, and five in height, worked in porcelain and cast metal. There are four ledges, or sofas, on which is placed an idol of the human figure and size, made of solid gold,

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* Bidjaogor was founded in the year of our æra 1344, by Belaldeo, King of the Carnatic. Cesar Frederick, a celebrated Italian traveller, who visited India in 1567, describes the extent and opulence of this city, and places it at eight days journey from Goa.

† M. Lamglès supposes this a mistake of the transcriber for Cananor.

‡ Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, where the Portuguese had once a factory.

with eyes formed of two rubies, so admirably contrived that the image appears to look at, and to see objects.

Continuing his journey, he passed, every second day, through a large town well inhabited, until he came to a mountain, the foot of which would cast a shade on the disk of the sun!! The lower part of this mountain, was so thickly planted with great trees, and thorny bushes so considerable, that the obscurity they caused could not be illuminated by the brightest sun beams. Having passed this forest, Abdulrizak arrived at a place called Beglour, the houses of which resembled palaces, and the lovely females were like the Houris of Paradise. Amongst the public buildings, there is an idol temple, so lofty that it is seen at a distance of many farsangs.

Of this temple it is not possible to give an exact or adequate description. However, a few words must be said on the subject. There is in the midst of of the village an even spot, of about ten jeribs*, like the delightful garden of Irem†, covered with the most fragrant roses, and a thousand other flowers, and surrounded with an enclosure of stone. In the centre of this space is a raised terrance, about the height of a man, and faced with stones admirably joined together, so that they seem to form but one solid mass. In the middle of this terrace is a magnificent dome of blue stones, highly polished and so lofty as to reach *the stars*!! The dome is adorned with three rows of pictures, and the whole edifice, from the base to the summit, is filled with basso-reliefs and idols. The temple itself is thirty cubits in length, twenty in breadth, and about fifty in height. Besides this, which is the principal, there are many lesses temples of different sizes, painted and filled with images. Every morning and every evening superstitious ceremonies nre performed in these places, followed by games, concerts of musical instruments, dances, singing, and various sports; and the inhabitants of the village support themselves on the presents which are brought by the people of the most distant towns, as gifts on the accomplishing of those vow swhich they had made.

After remaining two or three days in this place, Abdulrizak continued his journey, and arrived at the city of Bisnagor the last day of the month Zul Hadjah (April 30, 1433). The King had sent persons to meet him, and he was conducted to a very agreeable and commodious dwelling.

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* Jerib, a measure of land containing 3,600 guz, or cubits, each, according to the Ayeen Akbery, of forty-one fingers.

† Irem, a fabulous garden, resembling our Paradise.

Chap. IV.—Abdulrizak found the city of Bisnagor to be a place of considerable extent, well built, and containing a numerous population. It is the capital of a great kingdom, extending from the island of Ceylon as far as Kalberkah*, and from Bengal to the coast of Malabar, a space of above a thousand farsangs. All the country is very thickly inhabited, and it is reckoned to comprize six hundred good harbours. The king possesses above a thousand immense elephants, equal in strength to giants, and in size to mountains. He has also eleven hundred thousand soldiers. He is the most powerful Sovereign in Hindoostan. The title of Rai (or Rajah) signifies, among the Indians, a King, as Padishah, in Persian. The *Brahmins*, however, are *above him* in every thing; and one may judge of Kings and Brahmins by the stories in that book entitled, "Koleilah Dimnah," and which has been translated into Persian†. We find in that work a conversation between a Brahmin and a King; and the Brahmins of this time preserve the same character and principles as those of former ages.

The inhabitants of Bisnagor are *blacks*; their city is described as superior to any thing seen elsewhere. It is surrounded with a seven-fold wall, and as many castles. Before the first enclosure, there is an esplanade fifty cubits wide, all of great stones, the height of a man, and sunk half way into the ground, for the purpose of preventing the approach of cavalry to the walls. From the northern gate of the first castle, and of the first enclosure, to the other gate facing the south, is reckoned a distance of two farsangs (nearly eight miles,) and as much from the eastern to the western gate. Within the first, second, and third enclosures, there are cultivated lands and gardens interspersed amongst the houses: but from the third to the seventh inclosure, the whole space is filled with dwelling-houses, shops, and markets

The King's palace is surrounded by four great bazars, or covered market-places. On the north side is the mansion of Saturn, the royal palace. Near each market-place is a covered dungeon, very lofty, with a gallery all round. The highest is the *King's dungeon*. These market places are very long, of great width, and have

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‡ Or Kalberga, as described by Mr. Orme, a fort dependant on Viziapour, situated in a plain, and surrounded with good ditches. The Hindoos had once here a fine temple, which the Musulmans destroyed.

† These are the fables attributed to Bidpay, Lokman, Æsop, &c. well known in every language. The original work in Sanscrit is called Hitopades, by *Vishnou Sarma*, a Brahmin of great antiquity.

ſhops on both ſides. One particularly remarks the flower-merchants in thoſe places. So fond are the inhabitants of *flowers*, that they ſeem as neceſſary to them as food. The ſhops of the different merchants are placed one adjoining another, each following his own trade or profeſſion. The jewellers publicly expoſe to ſale pearls, rubies, diamonds, and emerals.

Several ſtreams of water paſs through the royal palace, and flow along in canals lined with ſtone. On the right of the King's apartment is a vaſt hall, ſupported by forty columns, wherein the council is held; in the front is a raiſed bench, or ſeat, higher than a man, on which the ſecretaries take their places. It is called, accordingly, the ſecretary's office. They have two modes of writing, firſt, on the leaves of the *Jewz hindy* (Indian nut, or *Palmira*). Theſe leaves are two cubits in length, and two fingers broad. On theſe they write with a ſteel pen, not uſing any ink or colours. Writing of this kind does not laſt very long. The other manner of writing in uſe amongſt them is with a ſtone, cut like a pen, on leaves previouſly blackened. In writing with this kind of pen, a white impreſſion is left on a black ground; and this is the moſt admired kind of writing. In the middle of the hall of forty columns is the ſeat where the grand-maſter of the palace adminiſters juſtice, and from his deciſions there is not any appeal. Below him, in front, are placed the *chopdars* (macebearers, or officers carrying wands). Thoſe who come for juſtice, advance between the two rows of thoſe officers, kiſs the ground, and having riſen, explain the nature of their ſuit.

The grand-maſter of the palace pronounces judgment according to the laws and uſages of the ſtate, and none dares to murmur at his ſentence. The ſitting being over, ſeveral paraſols of different colours are brought to him; the trumpet ſounds, and all preſent compliment and applaud this great man, whilſt he goes to wait upon the King. Before one can reach the royal apartment, it is neceſſary to paſs through ſeven doors, each guarded by a porter; the miniſter ſtops awhile at each door, arrives at the ſeventh, and enters alone. Having converſed with his Sovereign on the affairs of ſtate, he retires to his own apartment, ſituated behind that of the King.

On the left of the palace is the MINT. There are three kinds of gold, more or leſs refined, in the kingdom of Biſnagor. The firſt is called *rekneh*. In this is one *miſcal** of alloy to about two

* Miſcal is both a weight and the name of a coin, the value of which is not cer-

dinars of pure gold. The second is called *bertab*; about half the proportions of the former. The third is the *fenem**, about the tenth of the first mentioned.

That which produces must profit to the treasury is the *fenem*. There is also a metal composed of gold and silver, which is but a sixth of the fenem, and it is called *nak*. This, too, is very profitable. Lastly, there is another called *jetta*†. From each province the quantity of gold imposed as a tribute is brought every year to the mint or treasury. The pay of officers and soldiers is distributed every four months, and no one receives orders or assignments on the provincial revenues. The King's treasury consists of several chambers, like reservoirs, filled with ingots of gold. The riches of this kingdom are inconceivably great. Persons of the lowest, as of the highest rank, even the meanest artisans, wear jewels and golden ornaments at their ears, on the neck, arms, wrists, and fingers.

The stables for the elephants are near the council-room, and the King has many others in different parts of his empire; but the largest elephants are kept in the palace. Those which *breed* are lodged in the first and second enclosure of the city, between the north and the west; there they bring forth their young. The King has a *white elephant* of extraordinary size, which is brought before him every morning, as he considers the sight of this animal to be fortunate, and ominous of good. The elephants are fed twice every day. When one of them dies, the others attack the keeper, and the king himself is very angry. Each has a separate stable, the walls of which are uncommonly strong; they are fastened by chains round the middle of the body and the side, to the great beams in the cieling, and their feet also are tied.

Elephants are taken in the forests by means of a deep pit dug in the earth, and covered in such a manner as not to be perceptible; this is in the way by which the elephant comes to drink at the river. When one falls into the pit, no person approaches him for two or three days, at the expiration of this time, a single man appears, and gives the elephant several blows with a stick: another man than comes, drives away the former, and seeming to become the friend and defender of the animal, breaks the stick before him and

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gain. It is generally reckoned at a drachm and a half.

* See the Voyages de Sonnerat, tom. 1. p. 146, 2d edition.

† It is difficult to ascertain the exact particulars of these matters, as they have, no doubt, been considerably altered since the Musulman conquest of India.

offers him food; this process is repeated by the two men until the elephant conceives a grateful attachment to the second, who gradually approaches, caresses him, and furnishes him with such food as will most gratify and please him; at last the man contrives to pass a chain over him, and leads him to the river, where he suffers him to drink.

They relate a story of an elephant taken in this manner, who had escaped and returned to the forests; but whenever he went to drink, he carried in his trunk the branch of a tree, with which he sounded the path us he proceeded, to avoid falling into any pit that might have been dug to ensnare him; so that it was found impossible to catch him in the usual may. The king, being very desirous of having him re-taken, by any method, one of the most courageous and active of the huntsmen placed himself in a tree near which the elephant passed in going to the river. At the moment of his coming under the tree, the man leaped upon his back, and seized the chain with which he had been fastened, and which he had carried off when he escaped. The elephant made various efforts to preserve his liberty, he turned from one side to the other, he defended himself with his trunk, flung himself on the ground, but the active huntsman skipped from side to side, without relinquishing the chain, and struck the elephant on the head several times with a stick, until he suffered himself to be led before the king, who rewarded the man's services as the deserved.

The kings of India take much pleasure in the hunting of elephants, and pass whole months in that amusement among the woods and plains; they are well satisfied, and even consider it as great success, if they take a few. CRIMINALS are thrown under the feet of elepeants, who, having tossed them in the air with their trunks, finish their misery by trampling them to death, or tearing them in pieces with their teeth.* There are merchants who export elephants from the Island of Ceylon, and sell them in different countries.

We return to the description of Bisnagor. The governor's habitation is situated near the mint. Under the command of this magistrate are twelve thousand men, who form the city-guard; they receive twelve thousand *fenems* every day from the income of taverns and other places of debauchery; it is impossible to describe the place allotted for those buildings, or the beauty of those en-

* See Thevenot (the nephew), Le Bruyn's Travels, &c.

chanting creatures who are found in them : we shall only say that they are situated behind the mint and resemble a *bazar*, or market-place, of above three hundred cubits long, and more than twenty broad. On the right and left are two ranges of apartments, with alcoves and raised seats on the front, formed of handsome stone wark. On the walls are painted lions, tigers, leopards, and other animals ; so admirably executed that one would imagine them to be alive. After the morning prayer, young COURTEZANS in the bloom of beauty seat themselves before the doors of those apartments, which are kept in a state of considerable neatness. All those females are richly decorated with jewels and pearls of great size ; they receive all who come to see them, and even envite those who pass by in *the most pleasing and engaging manner*. The master of the apartments is responsible for the property of any person, who may be induced to comply with the invitations of those frail beauties.

There are many similar places devoted to the purposes of debauchery, within each of the seven inclosures ; and the revenue derived from them, serves, as before mentioned, to maintain the twelve thousand men who guard the city. When any article is lost, those guards are obliged either to produce the thief, the thing stolen, or to pay its value. Some of Abdulrizak's people had purceased a few slaves, and these took an opportunity of running away. The Derougha, (or chief officer of police) on proper representation of the circumstance, ordered the guards of that quarter, in which the ambassador resided, to seek the fugitives and restore them to their masters, or to pay the full value of them. Such was the city of Bisnagor, and the greatness and power of its sovereign, when the Persian ambassador arrived there.

The habitation assigned to him was handsome and convenient, and there he soon recovered from the fatigues of his journey. The first day that he passed through this great city was the first also of *Moharrem* (May 1, 1443.) On the evening of the next day, some officers came to conduct him to the royal presence, and he offered to his majesty five valuable horses, two pieces of damask and of satin. The king was seated in state and ceremony surrounded by a numerous crowd of courtiers, in the hall of forty columns ; he was clothed in a robe of olive-coloured satin, embroidered with pearls, and he wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds so brilliant and precious, that the most experienced jeweller could not estimate their value, This sovereign was a young man, well formed, of a

slender person and dark colour; the hair had only begun to shew itself on his cheeks. Abdulrizak, having been introduced and presented, saluted him with profound respect, and the king desiring him to sit down beside him, received the letter which he had brought from Shah Rokh. "We are delighted," said he, "that so powerful a monarch has done us the honour of sending an ambassador."

As Abdulrizak's dress was very inconvenient, and himself much incommoded by the excessive heat, the king, willing to relieve his distress, presented him a Chinese fan, which he had held in his own hand: then two handfuls of betel were served to him in a dish; and a parcel containing five hundred fenems and camphor, in grains to the amount of twenty miscals. After this he was permitted to retire.

The allowance from the king, for the daily consumption of Abdulrizak's household, consisted of two sheep, four pair of fowls, five *maunds** of rice, a *maund* of oil, as much of sugar, and two *dirhems* of gold The king sent for him twice every week, and took pleasure in inquiring about the actions of Shah Rokh; each time he presented the ambassador with a quantity of fenems, a handful of betel, and some camphor. On one occasion he said to him, "Your kings make feasts for foreign envoys, but as scch a custom is contrary to our laws, we offer these presents insteadof a feast, which we could not partake of with them." The BETEL is a leaf resembling that of the orange three, but a little longer. It is much used throughout all India, in some parts of Arabia, an in the kingdom of Hormuz. They use it in the following manner: having in the mouth a little pepper, previously bruised, they take a bit of lime, about the size of a grain of India millet; this they moisten with a leaf of betel, and having formed a kind of pill, they take it into their mouth, having sometimes as many as four leaves, which they chew all at once, adding camphor, and from time to time discharging red saliva.

Betel inflames the countenance, and intoxicates like wine: it satisfies those who are hungry, and gives fresh appetite to those already satisfied; it makes the mouth look red, is good for the teeth; invigorates and disposes to amorous enjoyments. The king keeps in his palace a great number of WOMEN; according to some reports, *seven hundred.* The children which they produce, remain

* The *maund* is different in Persia and in India; the *bazar-maund*, or *market maund*, of Persia, is about seven pounds and a half French.

in the palace only till the age of ten years. Each woman has apartments to herself, and every other accommodations. It is an established custom throughout the empire, that the parents should present to the sovereign their daughters, if beautiful, and if the damsels consent. None but the king can have access to them, from the moment they enter his palace; and their being thus admitted into the number of his wives, is considered as a very great honour.

Chap. V.—The idolatrous inhabitants of Hindoostan display their power and magnificence in a grand annual ceremony, or festival, called *Mahanady.** The governors and chief officers of the empire, even those who reside at a distance of three or four months journey from the capital, are ordered to attend at court on this occasion. *A thousand elephants* are selected, of the greatest size and strength; these are decorated with the richest trappings, and carry on their backs towers open at top, containing musicians and dancers or tumblers. The trunks of those elephants, their ears, and the different parts of their bodies, are painted with vermilion, or other colours, forming the most strange and fantastick figures. When the generals, the governors, the other principal officers, and most learned Bramins were assembled, the festival commenced, and continued three days during the month of *redjeb*,† in the midst of a plain where they had erected scaffolds of three, four, and five stories high, adorned with painted sculptures from top to bottom; these represented men and beasts, birds, insects, and flies, executed with considerable neatness.

The scaffolds were so contrived, as to turn round and present a different front from time to time; even the decorations of the windows were changed, and various kinds of trees appeared in them. Occupying the whole length of the place was a great building of nine stories, supported by forty pillars, and ornamented and furnished like the other structures. In the fifth stage or story of this edifice, was the king's throne: the ambassador's place was in the seventh; those friends whom he had brought with him were requested to withdraw, as it was desired that he should be alone: the space between the scaffolds and the building with forty pillars, was

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* Rather *Maha nandi*, "Great Joy," *Nandi*, in Sanscrit, signifies joy, and the goddess who presides over it. This festival is probably the *Dourgah poujah*, described by Mr. Holwell.

† Corresponding to September 1443.

filled with musicians, vocal and instrumental, and actors; amongst the singers were many BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, blooming as spring, and gaily attired; *their very appearance inflamed the hearts of all.* Some of them were concealed behind a curtain; this being drawn at both sides, they began to dance, and exhibited such attitudes as delighted and enchanted the spectators.

The ELEPHANTS were then made to perform several astonishing tricks: one of the largest mounted on a beam which seemed scarcely thick enough to admit one of his feet; yet on this he placed them all four, and then beat time with his trunk to the music. Sometimes a beam was placed across an immense stake, ten cubits from the ground, and one end of this beam was lowered; the elephant mounted on it, when immediately the other extremity was pulled down by weights, counterpoising the elephant, who was thus balanced, in presence of the king. Sometimes lifted high in the air, and at other times touching the ground, the creature still kept time by the movements of his body, and of his trunk.* The festival continued during three following days, the performers were magnificently rewarded by the monarch, who bestowed on those most distinguished for their activity or skill, gold and rich dresses.

At length, on the third day, when every one was about to retire, Abdulrizak was conducted before the throne, which he perceived to be of massy gold, and of prodigious size, and adorned with jewels of inestimable value. The workmanship was still more admirable. There is not any part of the world in which the artists use gold with so much ingenuity. Before the throne was a cushion of olive-coloured satin, embroidered with three rows of pearls, besides a number scattered all over it. The king sat with his back leaning against the throne, and thus he was spectator of the festival during the three days. After he had retired to his palace, he sent for the ambassador at the hour of evening prayer; he was introduced into an apartment of about ten cubits square; the cieling and the walls of this cabinet were covered with plates of gold, fastened with nails of the same metal; these plates of gold were as thick as the blade of a sword; there were four raised seats, and the king sat on a golden throne of great value and beautiful workman-

* Those who may be inclined to doubt the varacity of our traveller on this subject, should consult Pliny's Natural History, lib. viii. Seneca, Epistle 85. Suetonius, Vopiscus, and Dion; also Busbequius and others.

ship, facing the door. He then conversed with Abdulrizak, on the subject of Shah Rokh's person, the great lords of his court, his troops, the number of his cavalry, and the state of his principal cities, such as Samarcand, Herat, and Shiraz. To prove his esteem for the Persian Monarch, he said that he would send him several elephants, valuable stuffs, and other presents, by an ambassador of great wisdom and discretion, whom he had chosen for the purpose.

A favourite who acted as interpreter, said to Abdulrizak, that Persia could not exhibit so beautiful or magnificent an apartment; the ambassador immediately replied, that they could easily make one in Persia, as rich and as handsome, but that it was not according to the custom of his country. This answer pleased the king, who dismissed Abdulrizak with a present of fenems, betel, and fruits from his table.

There happened to be at this time, some natives of Hormuz, resident at Besnagor; they became extremely jealous of the friendship and respect, which the king expressed for the Ambassador, and the connexion which he was engaged in establishing between the two courts; they endeavoured by all means to disconcert his projects, and even insinuated that Abdulrizak was not ambassador from Shah Rokh. This report reaching the ears of the Bramins and Ministers, caused him much uneasiness during the absence of King Dananyk, who was obliged to undertake an expedition against Kelborkah: but at his return, he made amends for the conduct of the Bramins and ministers; he caused seven thousand fenems to be coined for Abdulrizak, at the mint, and then appointed an Abassador to Shah Rokh, two natives of Khorasan, established at Bisnagor, named Khojeh Massaud, and Rhojeh Mahomed. These were charged with many valuable presents, and they were to be accompanied by Hemayeddin, envoy from Fetah Khan, of the race of Firouz Shah of Delhi, who had brought a letter and some gifts.

At his audience of leave, the king said to Abdulrizak, "I have been assured, that the Persian monarch did not send you to us as his ambassador, otherwise you should have been treated with greater distinction; but if you come again with such an appointment from Shah Rokh, it cannot be doubted, you shall experience proofs of our munificence, suitable to our power and generosity." In the letter which he sent to Shah Rokh, he noticed the insinuations of the people of Hormuz, on the subject of Abdulrizak, and mentioned the presents of which he was the bearear.

Chap VI.—The ambaſſador having made the neceſſary preparations for the journey, ſet out for Biſnagor on the 12th of Shaban, (December 1443) in company with the other envoys, and travelled during eight days without halting. On the firſt of Ramazan, (January 1444) he arrived on the coaſt of the ſea of Oman, at the port of Kanor: there he formed an acquaintance with Amir Seid Alla Eddin, a native of Meſhed, in Khoraſan, who was an hundred and twenty years old, and for a long time was in the higheſt eſteem, both amongſt true believers and infidels, his deciſions were conſidered by them as ſentences pronounced in courts of law.

Khojeh Maſſoud, one of the ambaſſadors from the king of Biſnagor, died during their ſtay at this port; whence having paſſed there the faſt of Ramazan, and the Bairam, Abdulrizak proceeded to Bender Manor, where he laid in a ſtock of ſea-proviſions for twenty perſons, during forty days. Whilſt waiting for the veſſel, he conſulted the book of *Omens* or *Preſages*, compoſed by the Imam Sadik, from texts of the Koran. The paſſage on which Abdulrizak opened was the following verſe—"Fear not for thou ſhalt eſcape from the tyrannical people;" he was at once ſurpriſed and pleaſed; and entertained ſtrong hopes of eſcaping the dangers of a ſea voyage, and arriving proſperouſly at the end of his journey. Accordingly, he embarked on the 25th of Zulkadeh (February 1444). After ſome days, a ſtorm aſſailed the veſſel, which was often on the point of ſinking; but by throwing overboard ſeveral articles of merchandize, and other things, they eſcaped the tempeſt, and fair weather ſucceeding on the laſt day of the month Zulhadjeh, the crew diſcerned the mountains of Kalhat, where they arrived on the very day of the new moon of Moharrem, in the year of the Hejira 848 (of Chriſt 1444, April the twentieth.)

ENGLISH GARDENS.

Sir William Temple ſaid he eſteemed the true region of gardens in England, to be the compaſs of ten miles about London, where the accidental warmth of air from the fires and ſteams of ſo vaſt a town, makes fruits as well as corn, a great deal forwarder than in Hampſhire or Wiltſhire, though more ſouthward by a full degree.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS IV. KING OF SWEDEN.

At a time when the map of Europe is undergoing such extraordinary changes; when one kingdom disappears, and another rises of different government and extent; when fear seems to paralize the sceptered arm, and awful dread to bow the crowned head to the nod of the conqueror; how much ought we to admire and venerate the heroism of one sovereign, GUSTAVUS the Fourth, the young KING of the comparatively small realm of SWEDEN!

This heroic monarch is descended from a line of ancestors, whose names need only be mentioned to awaken remembrances the most honourable.

GUSTAVUS VASA rescued his country from foreign tyranny, and gave it freedom, prosperity, and happiness: Gustavus Adolphus drove its most powerful enemies far behind their own frontiers; and, at one time, nearly became master of Russia and Austria; Charles Gustavus brought the haughty King John of Poland under his yoke: Charles the Twelfth's name alone, throws the victories of Alexander the Great into the back ground: Adolphus Frederick's virtues restored to his country the tranquil enjoyment of peace; and Gustavus III like the illustrious Pericles of Athens, embellished it with all her blessings. The noble public buildings he erected, the museums, academies, and manufactories he founded, the arsenals he filled with warlike stores, the improved state of his army, and the increase of his navy, all these are greater monuments of his fame, than statues or triumphal arches; his history is written in the hearts of his people, and still may be read in their tears. In paying this tribute to the memory of a deceased good king, they do not defraud their present sovereign of any allegiance; for the same spirit of duty and gratitude that actuates them to love the brave reigning prince, move them to weep, when recollection recalls the murder of his august father. The effects of the great victory of Schwenko Sund, when Gustavus III. saved his crown and the liberties of his people from the grasp of Russia, yet exist before them; and, with redoubled ardour, they follow to the field the son emulator of so courageous a defender.

After the death of this heroic and amiable monarch, who was assassinated on the night of the 15th of March, 1791, hardly more than eight months after the glorious victory of Schwenko-Sund; Gustavus Adolphus, not then fourteen years of age, was declared king; but being a minor, his uncle the Duke of Sudermania became regent. In 1782, Gustavus III. had made a will, by which he

ordered, that, in case of his decease, his son, Gustavus Adolphus, conformably to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, should not assume the reins of government till arrived at the age of twenty-one. When the was broke out between him and Russia, he made a second will, by which the majority of the heir apparent was fixed at eighteen; on account of the extraordinary progress that young prince had made in his studies, his early indications of courage and judgment, and of the exigency of the times. The assassination of this monarch, ever anxious to ensure the welfare of his people, brought this provident testament too soon into effect. His brother, the Duke of Sudermania, was hardly seated in the regency before the creatures of Russia, (a power ever hostile to Sweden,) retired to various other countries Amongst the most turbulent was the Baron von Armfeldt, who, by his intrigues with the court of St. Petersburgh, was very active in endeavouring to deprive the duke of the regency, and even of life. The Court of Sweden was not ignorant of his plots; all his steps were observed by spies; and an opportunity was siezed to take his papers from him; they were sent to Stockholm and laid before the proper tribunal, who arrested all his accomplices that were in the kingdom. The greater part of the documents relative to this trial were published, and proved incontrovertibly to the world, that the conspiracy was imagined by the court of Russia.

The duke of Sudermania wished to unite his royal ward with one of the young Princesses of the house of Mecklenburg. The marriage was even agreed on, and the princess publicly announced as the future Queen of Sweden. At the news of this measure the Empress of Russia shewed great displeasure, pretending that Gustavus the III. had promissed her the hand of his son for one of her grand daughters. The regent would not hearken to her message, which was couched in terms rather of command than expostulation; and the misunderstanding between Sweden and Russia seemed ready to assume the most serious appearances, when a French emigrant, named Christin, arrived at Stockholm. He had come from England, and gave out that he was charged with a mission from Count d'Artois to the Northern Powers. But this was only a pretence, for it was well known afterwards, that he was a secret messenger from the Tzaritza to incline the regent to her views. His negociation was attended with success; and, in the course of a few weeks, General Budberg arrived in Sweden, with the title of Ambassador from Russia.

The regent having been completely gained over by the arifices

of the imperial court, took the name of Count von Vasa, and repaired with young Gustavus (who concealed his royalty under the appellation of Count von Haga) to St. Petersburgh. The pride of the Empress was at its height; her policy had gained one victory, and her presumption led her to anticipate another.

The most splendid entertainments were devised and given; and the Grand Duchess Alexandra was introduced, in the full blaze of youthful charms and regal attire, to the young monarch. The sight of her easily made him forget the Princess of Mecklenburg. Proposals of marriage being instantly offered; they were readily accepted, and a day was fixed for the nuptials. All now was congratulation and joy.

When the contract was presented to the king to sign—(to the astonishment of the imperial assembly, who with wonder and disappointment at so much conscience and wisdom in a lover and a youth of nineteen) he said, that the princess must previously change her religion; for, till she complied with that condition, he could not set his hand to the contract.

Catherine at first had recourse to persuasion, flattery, and promises, to prevail on him to sign the deed; but still the young king, though often regarding the lovely Alexandra with a sorrowful and pleading look, remained firm to his purpose.—"The laws of my country command me, (continued he,) and none can I make Queen of Sweden who refuses to comply with what they require."—Upon these last words, which were delivered in a calm and determined tone that declared them to be irrevocable, the empress rose sternly from her chair, and, followed by the grand duke and his imperial sisters, left the room.

Gustavus was steady; and in defiance of the threats of Russia, and his love for the princess, the next morning, with the regent and his whole retinue, quitted St. Petersburgh for Sweden. Disgusted with the designs of Russia, which were too apparent in the plot to separate the religion of the queen from the king's (for did the young arch-duchess possess any thing like the ambition of her imperial grand-mother, Sweden might one day have been forced to exchange the simple worship of Luther, for the pageantry of the Greek church); and devoting his mind entirely to the welfare of his country, the virtuous young monarch soon conquered his regrets for the lovely Alexandra;* and married the no less beautiful

* This princess, in 1799, married Ferdinand Arch-Duke of Austria; and died in child-bed, March 6, 1801.

and amiable Princes of Baden-Durlach, sister to the present Empress of Russia. Before the expiration of a twelve-month, the young Queen gave birth to a son, and in unison with the most distant provinces, as well as those nearer the royal residence, while in every part the honest Swedes were rejoicing at this continuance of their illustrious line of kings, the happy monarch himself, on the 19th of March, 1800, summoned a diet at Norkoping, and thus addressed them :—

" *High and Noble, Reverend and Wise, Brave and Honourable, my Good Lords and Men of Sweden!*

" With the most heartfelt pleasure I see you this day assembled, for the first time, before my throne, convinced that I may safely confide my cares for the welfare a faithful subjects, in their own bosoms. Eight years have now elapsed since the opening of the last diet; It was then that my lamented father addressed you for the last time from this throne, and expressed his happiness at being king of so faithful a people; of a people on whose wisdom he relied; and whom he had called together to consult with them in confidence and harmony, on the affairs of the kingdom. Pressing was the occasion; a fanatical fury had seized on the minds of men; it convulsed almost every country, laying waste some and destroying others; and seemed with a sort of demoniac agency to throw itself amidst the senates of the most distant states, and possess their spirits to their own and their nation's destruction. Even in the midst of their counsellors, kings were not always sure of safety. The surrounding realms shewed horrid examples of these convulsions; and wherever sovereigns looked, they saw the minds of men like a train of gun powder, ready to take fire, either by the touch of design or accident. Formidable it was at such a crisis to call together an assembly of the people; but the King of Sweden knew his own good faith and the loyalty of his subjects. At the moment of their appearing before him he said,—it is my dear father's own words that I repeat, ' Few in a similar station would expose themselves to the ferments which often arise in large assemblies, but I do not dread them. I rely on your attachment and on the frankness with which I shall lay before you the state of the country, and the affairs on which we must deliberate. If your confidence meets mine, the general good can only result from so natural and religious a union; the kingdom will become happy and formidable, and gain the esteem, while it commands, the respect of foreign nations.'

"How did he then express his sincere love for his people; what hopes did he not declare of being able, with similar truth, to communicate his pleasure on the conclusion of the diet, at the harmony and wisdom which would guide its deliberations! Alas, he did not then think *that* death so near, which he had so often braved for Sweden in the field; and which he was so soon to meet at the hands of his ungrateful and treacherous subjects!—It wrings my heart, that I must renew, at this moment, when I first address my people from the throne, the recollection of a crime which ought to have been impossible in this country. But it is my duty to remind you of his virtues and his fate; and yours to continue to deplore and execrate the treason that deprived you of such a father. The remembrance of that dreadful deed, horrible as it is, would excite still more grievous ideas within me, had I not the consolation of being surrounded by faithful subjects who abhor alike the perpetrators and the crime, and still, with myself, bewail the loss of a just and gracious sovereign.

"The happiness, honour, and independence, of the kingdom, were the objects of my fathers's labours; the purity of his intentions can no longer be misconceived; for the times which we have witnessed, must convince us more and more of the wisdom of his measures and the benevolence of his zeal.

"As I have inherited, with the throne of my father, his affection for his people, I hope to experience from you the same fidelity which he received; and to have the like opportunity that he had, to felicitate you on the harmony and wisdom of the diet.

"Thus reminding you, my faithful subjects, of the fulfilment of your duties to your king and yourselves, I cannot forget the difficulties that lie before myself. On ascending the throne, from which so many great kings have governed Sweden, I feared that I was not equal to so high a calling; but, when I considered, that by my birth I was summoned to the post; and that my sincere endeavours to do justice to the royal duties, might atone for immature ability and inexperience; when I prayed for the assistance and grace of the Almighty, my courage was re-assured; my confidence was awakened by my trust in the arm of Heaven; and under that conviction, during the eventful course of the last three years, I have faced with intrepidity all difficulties within and without my kingdom. I have myself sought the means, by useful arrangment and strict economy, to increase the resources of the state. The revenues and expences, together with the wants of the

kingdom, I have caused to be estimated, that they may this day be laid before the members of the diet, to prove what I have been able to effect for the benefit of my country; and suggest what farther measures may be necessary for promoting our mutual endeavours to ameliorate and fix the standard of the current coin. The low course of exchange, arising from the pressing debts of the kingdom, has always thwarted my best designs and plans for the welfare of the state. Every individual feels this oppressive evil more or less, but the government feels it most sensibly; for in every way it sustains the load of responsibility. It has not only diminished the revenues of the state; but the low exchange has opened a wide field to selfishness and usury; than which, nothing can operate more prejudicially to the fellow citizens of greedy speculators; who ought to be shunned by every honest man, and, when discovered, put down by every honourable prince.

"Two oppressive and disastrous years have not a little contributed to the present high prices of corn and other provisions; and the state, as much as individuals—has felt the dificiency of crops, and other heavy losses, I shall nevertheless, and indeed in proportion to the difficulties of the existing period, find great consolation in any efficacious means to enable me to succour my distressed subjects, and to furnish them with farther proofs of my solicitude for their comfort, prosperity, and happiness.

"I have called this diet, purposely to obviate the pressing evils, and to advise with you, how to prevent future ones of similar nature and magnitude. To effect this important end, if it is necessary that I should be *crowned* King of Sweden, in order to cement the sacred bonds of union in the most solemn manner, which ought ever to unite the sovereign with the nation. I conceive the most propitious period for this solemnity would be, on the birth of my beloved and first born son, Gustavus, the fruit of my happy union with my most dear consort. I want words to express to you the joy I felt on seeing the throne of Sweden, by the grace of the Most High, still more fortified than before; and this happy conviction was mixed with the natural satisfaction of being a father. And if I this day recall these unspeakable emotions to my breast, it is in the fond hope, the perfect trust, that my beloved and faithful subjects may partake in these feelings with their prince, and when he is no more, find in Gustavus the Fifth, a worthy representative of his love, and of the high deserts of Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, and Gustavus the Third!

"When I gave a name to my ſon, which in ſo many reſpects muſt be dear to his country, I hoped to educate him in ſuch a manner as as to render him worthy to be called GUSTAVUS! I ſhall ever repreſent to him the great deſtiny to which Providence calls a King of Sweden; for I am not to be taught that the Almighty does not marſhal his armies, by the number of their hoſts, nor the extant of their territories. From time immemorial the Kings of Sweden have deen the champions of the North; and under the bleſſing of the *Lord of Hoſts*, I hope that the race of Swediſh heroes ſhall not fail in me.

"In order that my ſon may, from his earliſt infancy, be impreſſed with the importance of his future duty; and he that may never forget that he is born and deſtined to reign over a free, united and independent nation, and to promote its happineſs above all ſelfiſh gratifications, I ſhall imprint on his heart, that being born to the throne, he is the enliſted ſervant of the public, the devoted martyr to the ordinances of God. Severe as this tuition is, it is the only one to form good kings; and in the end will produce their content, as well as the people's happineſs. All who have been kings, in the true ſenſe of the word in which God ordained it, will know, that the conſolation of ſeeing our people happy, is the only comfort that can ſufficiently repay the heart of a worthy ſovereign for his manifold cares and troubles.

"Having opened to you, in this auguſt place, the inmoſt of my thoughts and principles; and revealed to you with ſincerity and confidence my feelings, as a ſon, a ſovereign, and a father; I, on the broad and open fellowſhip of virtue between man and man, expect from you, as my brethren whom I wiſh to ſerve, as my ſubjects whom I might command, and as my friends who ought to truſt me, that ye will anſwer all my wiſhes, for they point to your own good! A few roods of land would ſatisfy the deſires of myſelf, my wife and child! My ſovereingty is my people's; and for them alone I am, and remain a king!

"Be aſſured, that when, in your deliberations with me, unity and ſincerity with piety ſhall be found to preſide, we may expect from the grace of God, that this diet will terminate to the welfare and happineſs of the people—Then—Yes, O Heavens that is the witneſs of my vows!—then ſhall I think myſelf amply rewarded for all my paſt cares and future ſolicitude!

"Convinced that you, as faithful Swediſh ſubjects, worthy of your anceſtors! partake of my ſentiments, I wiſh that the heaven-

ly grace and blessing of the Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and rest on you for ever; And I remain, with royal benevolence and good will, your affectionate Gustavus Adolphus."

About this time his Majesty, taking precautionary measures against foreign ambition, entered into an alliance of armed neutrality with the Emperor of Russia; and after the lapse of period marked with the most momentous events, on the 17th of June, 1801, a convention of a similar import was signed by the Kings of Sweden and England. By this agreement, the principle that neutral flags constitute neutral property, for the enforcement of which, the powers of the North had united, was modified to the satistaction of the contracting parties But, by a subsequent convention with Sweden, Great Britain was authorized to bring in Swedish vessels proceeding to the enemy's ports with certain articles necessary for the equipment of ships of all descriptions; and to excise the right of purchasing them, upon condition of paying a profit of ten per cent, upon a fair invoice price in England or in Sweden respectively, at the option of the owner, with an indemnification for detention and necessary expences.

Some observations upon this treaty appeared in the French newspaper called the Moniteur, stamped with the character of official remonstrance. That remonstrance notes it as a lamentable circumstance, that the powers of the North should thus be obliged to abandon a principle, which had appeared to them of so much importance to the interests of commerce, and the navigation of neutral states; namely that the flag covers the merchandize. But with respect to Sweden in particular, it asserted, that she was compelled to grant an additional benefit, by authorizing Great Britain to retain, not upon the terms which we have already stated, but according to her caprice, a part of the naval supplies, which certain states of the continent might endeavour to procure by the channel of Swedish vessels. Such remarks evidently betrayed the discontent with which the French government viewed the conduct of the court of Stockholm, in intering into a treaty with that of St. James's, which definitively adjusted every former point of dispute. The gross misrepresentation this affected remonstrance contained, was as impudent as it was contemptible and false.

The King of Sweden, on the other hand, as a member of the Germanic body, viewed the interference of France in the affair of the Empire, with reasonable distrust and indignation. A dispute having arisen between several princes of the Empire and the eques-

trian order, relative to the immediate dependence of the latter upon the princes; this subject, and some other grounds of dissatisfaction, led to a serious misunderstanding between the emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, brother-in-law to the King of Sweden. Bonaparte directed Mons. Otto, French minister at Munich, officially to declare to the elector his displeasure at his conduct, and his expectation that his imperial majesty would take measures to inflict on him a suitable punishment.

To such unjust and insolent interference, the King of Sweden appears to allude, in a note, dated 26th of January, 1804; delivered to the diet of Ratisbon, by his Majesty's minister the Baron de Belt. After expressing the lively solicitude with which his majesty has always been animated for the welfare of the German Empire, and alluding to the illegal and unconstitutional proceedings of several princes; the note proceeds to state his Swedish Majesty's persuasion, that the Emperor and the Empire, when they shall have been requested by the interested states of the Empire, will cause these abuses to be investigated with the most rigid scrutiny, in order that justice may be done to each, and that in future, they may not afford room for discussions which might be attended with most dangerous consequences. The note also expresses his Majesty's conviction, that the deliberation which was to be opened for this purpose between the Emperor and the Empire, will take place with the reciprocal harmony and good understanding so necessary to the general warfare; and that, in consequence, the mediation of foreign powers in an affair which exclusively relates to the internal concerns of the Empire, will be declined, as such mediation would be contrary to the independence and the dignity of the Empire, and might give birth to an idea that the Emperor and the Empire are two different powers while in fact they form but one and the same power, and are united by the most sacred and inviolable duties. No other mediator therefore was, according to his Majesty's conviction, required, but the maintenance of the constitution, and the application of the laws of the Empire.

About seven months after the presentation of this note, it was made the foundation of flippant and insulting attack, inserted in the Moniteur, upon the conduct of his Swedish Majesty. As these observations, with a just alarm at the spreading ambition of France, occasioned the cessation of all deplomatic intercourse between the French legation at Stockholm and the Swedish government, it may not be improper to repeat them here, in the precise

words in which they appeared. It is also to be remarked, that they are drawn up in a style manifestly intended to establish an insidious distinction between Gustavus and his subjects.

After asserting that nothing could be more striking than the inconsistency of the steps which the King of Sweden had taken, if the stamp of folly which is impressed on them did not strike still more forcibly; and dwelling upon the former, and present state of Sweden, with respect to the relations of that power with France; — the observations proceed in the following indecent and frantic style—a style better adapted to the stalls of Billingsgate, than to the grave decisions of a First Consul and bench of senators.

" How (continue these insolent questioners, addressing the King of Sweden) does it happen, that you are the only power that does not perceive how disagreeable are your proceedings at Ratisbon, even to the Germanic body itself? Whilst you sell your cities, you engage in a fantastic discussion of concerns in Germany; whilst you enjoy hospitality at Baden, you insult your father in law. There has not been a day of your residence at Carlsruhe, in which you have not given just cause of complaint to the prince. Lastly, during your abode with your brother in law the elector of Bavaria, you sign and date from Munich a note contrary to his interests. This prince was then weakened by the war; he was surrounded by armies; he was on the point of being invaded: he would have wanted your assistance, if your arm could have given him any; and it is at that moment, and at the very heart of his capital, that you write against him! You are yet young; but when you shall have attained the age of maturity, if you read the notes you now issue as impromptus while travelling post; you will surely repent of not having followed the advice of your experienced and faithful ministers; you will then do that which you ought always to have done: you will regard only the welfare of your subjects and the good of your country. What is has done for you, and for your ancestors, requires that you should not sacrifice its interests to vain and irrigular passions. You will than attempt no more than you can perform; and you will not drive the Germanic body into a war, to the success of which you could contribute nothing; and in which your father-in law, and your brother-in-law, would probably make a common cause with France. And then, if the interest of the Baltic induces you to unite with Denmark, you will feel that this interest is truly yours; that it is connected with the safety of yovr states, with the dignity of your crown, and the glory

of your nation. You ſhould have taken your precautions ſo as not to left your coaſt unprotected; or to have ſuffered an enemy's fleet to paſs with impunity, within half a cannon ſhot from your ſhores, to bombard Copenhagen. It is not by ſuch trophies that your anceſtors acquired glory, and adorned the page of hiſtory. In ſhort, you will not make, from the inducement of a pitiful ſubſidy, what no nation in Europe, has yet made, a treaty ſo unworthy of your rank, as to be nearly tantamount to an abdication of your ſovereignty. We really think that if you read this advice, it will not be loſt upon you; but we believe at the ſame time, that you will not receive any other leſſon from France. She is very indifferent to all your ſteps; indeed ſhe does not call you to account for your conduct, becauſe ſhe cannot confound a loyal and brave nation, and a people who, being her faithful ally for centuries, were juſtly called the *French of the North*; nay, ſhe does not confound them with a young man led aſtray by falſe notions, and unenlightened by reflection. Your countrymen will be always well treated by France; the merchant-ſhips of the people of Sweden will be well received by her; even the ſquadrons of Sweden, if they be in want, ſhall be victualled in her ports; ſhe will ſee in your flags only, the enſigns of Guſtavus; the ſhips and the men ſhall be regarded as foreign from that hoiſting pageantry. And, with all this, when you have learnt the true ſituation of Europe, and have duly appreciated your own, France will then be ready to regard the true intereſt of your nation, to ſhut her her eyes upon what *you have been*, or what *you ſhall have done*."

Juſtly incenſed at the publication of theſe inſidious and impudent remarks, the King of Sweden immediately ordered an official note on the ſubject, to be tranſmitted to Monſieur Caillard, the French Chargè d'Affaires at Stockholm. It is ſhort, but to the point; and theſe are the words.

"His Majeſty the King of Sweden has received a report of the impertinent, the inſolent, and ridiculous obſervations, which Monſieur Napoleon Bonaparte has allowed to be inſerted in his Moniteur of the 14th Auguſt, 1804, under the article of Ratiſbon.

"The tone, the ſtyle, and even the ſubject of this article, are all of ſo extraordinary a nature, that his Majeſty has yet been hardly able to comprehend the object of ſuch an act of political extravagance. If it was done in the hope of miſleading the public in their opinion of the conduct of his majeſty, as appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of ſeparation

between his Majesty and his subjects, let the world understand, that any instigation to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or than it always will be, with a people whose interests are bound up with those of a sovereign, who has never divided his prosperity from theirs; and who never feels so happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happiness of his subjects.

"And his Majesty cannot, consistently with his own dignity or the honour of his crown, permit any official intercourse after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind, both public and private, is immediately to cease between the French legation at Stockholm, and his Majesty's government.

"As a sentence in the article abovementioned seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France, would be attended with some advantages; his Majesty, on his part, is willing to permit the same, from those sentiments of esteem which he has always entertained for the French people; sentiments which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times."

As Duke of Anterior Pomerania, it does not appear that the King of Sweden had been accustomed to take a very active part in the affairs of the Germanic body; but a just sense of the danger to which the constitution of the Empire was exposed, from the views of France, and a wise foresight of a general subversion of all the ancient established forms of government in Europe, is the immeasurable ambition of the haughty Corsican were not effectually restrained, might well induce Gustavus, a monarch who inherited with his crown a hatred to tyrants, to express himself against France, with indignation, dignity and firmness.

To add to these reasons, the most unjust, and cruel murder of the young and magnanimous Duke d'Enghien operated so powerfully on the heart of Gustavus, as to determine his unappeasable enmity against Bonaparte; whom he could regard in no better light than as the dictator of France, and the general scourge of nations.

Since the King of Sweden first unsheathed his sword against his mighty enemy, it is marvellous to behold the conquests of the one and the resolution of the other. The bloody wreathes won on the

plains of Austerlitz and Friedland, are yet green on the brows of Napoleon; and still Gustavus is undismayed. Stralsund and Rugen are lost; but no particle of their monarch's glory has fallen with them. No Swedish artillery or ammunition swell the arsenals of their enemy; no Swedish subjects fill his prisons: when overpowered by numbers, they either died sword in hand, or retired in the Parthian manner, making a dreadful havoc amongst the French troops, who dared to disturb their retreat.

The Northern ally of the King of Sweden is fallen from his side; the peace of Tilsit is signed; and Gustavus stands alone on the Continent, with all the arms of the conqueror levelled at his breast!

Conformably to a separate article in the military convention concluded at the court of London, on the 17th of June 1807, respecting the sending the German Legion to support the defence of Stralsund, the British government expressed (just before the siege) its wish that the Legion should immediately return to England. The king of Sweden did not hesitate to comply, but without delay gave orders for its embarkation. This measure having taken place, the citizens of Stralsund, dismayed at the vast army which lay before their walls, and threatened them with all the miseries of a city taken by storm, threw themselves at the feet of Gustavus, and implored him, as circumstances had so fatally opposed his arms, that he would save their wives and daughters and aged parents from the rage of an uncensed and cruel foe—that he would consent to surrender the town!

Having assented to these prayers, the king took every proper measure to secure the future safety of the terrified inhabitants. His brave troops marched out in honorable martial order; and, after spiking the cannon, and destroying the ammunition, on the 23d of August, he and the remnant of his faithful followers resigned the city to its own magistrates,—and embarked for Sweden.

Since that period, the French, have extended their conquests in Pomerania; have gained Denmark, and secured Russia; but still hope settles on the proud crest of the young and undaunted Gustavus! And to shew how deeply the principles of sublime patriotism, honour, and loyalty, are fixed in his soul; we shall close this sketch with an account of a conversation which passed at, Schlatkoff, between him and the French General Brune.

When the general came into the presence of the king, he bow-

ed and said, "I am here in consequence of your majesty's command," The king then addressed him.

"I have wished to speak with you myself, General, in order to render unnecessary, all farther explanation on the article added to the conclusion of the armistice at Schlatkoff; as I wish that every thing be clear and distinct, so that no misconstruction may arise. My governor general has already, in consequence of my order, told you in his letter of the 14th of May, that I do not acknowledge any other agreements than those established in the armistice itself; and I now repeat to you, that it is that act only, which I regard as binding."

"Doos your Majesty (asked the general,) permit me to speak? or is it your Majesty's pleasure to explain only your thoughts on the subject?"

"You are at liberty to speak yours," answered the king.—The general then began.

"I can mention an instance in which I was myself concerned; for I concluded a similar armistice in Holland with the Duke of York; and I had thought the additional article now in question, ought to have been as sacred as the armistice itself, when founded on the honour of both the commanders in chief."

"Yes, (said the king,) it is exactly on the same principle that I acknowledge only the armistice at Schlatkoff. Besides, Bonaparte has himself furnished me with a reason if I choose to make use of it; for did he not say, that when he took the command of the army himself, he ordered General Mortier, in case the additional article should not be accepted, to break off the armistice! Now, since I have taken the command of my army in person, I might have had, on these grounds, a sufficient plea for putting an end to the armistice, as I would not acknowledge the additional article; but I have not done so."

General Brune answered this by a reference wide from the mark, saying something about the ancient alliance between Sweden and France, and hinting at a union between the two nations.

"True, (said the king;) I wish as sincerely as you can, that this alliance might be revived. But the French nation is no longer the same; those happy times are past, when a close alliance contributed to the political advantage of the two kingdoms: the present state of affairs prevents the renewal of their old friendship."

"The French nation (returned the general,) is always the

ſame. It has acquired much honour and power. France has made great progreſs; ſhe has improved her agricultural reſources; and if at a future time your Majeſty might have an opportunity of going thither, it would, perhaps be intereſting to your Majeſty to ſee and to know that country."

"I look upon France as it now ſtands, (ſaid the king,) as the ſcourge of Europe."

"Yes, (anſwered the general,) we have been much engaged in warfare. The emperor has a great character."

"I do not know of any emperor of France." reglied the king. Generel Brune did not attempt to anſwer this remark, and Guſtavus proceeded; "General, have you forgotten that you have a lawful king?"

"I do not even know (Brune ventured to ſay,) if ſuch a one exiſts."

"How, (exclaimed the king,) *if* he exiſts? you all know that he does. He is exiled, unhappy; but he is your lawful king, and his rights are unqueſtionably ſacred. He only wiſhes to aſſemble his united ſubjects round his ſtandard."

"Where is that ſtandard?" enquired the general. The king made a quick reply; "If no where elſe, you will always find it with me." I am told (rejoined Brune,) that he has abdicated his rights to the Duke d'Angouleme.

"I know of no ſuch abdication, (ſaid the king,) on the contrary Louis the Eighteenth has iſſued a poclamation, a pledge of his ſentiments towards his people, to which Monſieur, and all the princes of the blood have given their conſent. Do you know that proclamation!"

"No; (haſtily replied the general,) I know nothing of it, upon my honour."

"Then, (ſaid the king,) the Duke de Pienne, Marſchal des Camps, in the ſervice of his Majeſty, is here, and it is likely he has a copy of it with him; I will order him to be called, and you ſhall ſee the proclamation" As the king ſpoke, he obſerved the great embarraſſment, nay anxiety and dread which agitated the countenance of the general, and, in compaſſion to his diſtreſs, he ſtopped from giving the propoſed order, and added, "but perhaps, this would occaſion too much notice!"

"Yes, (cried the relieved general), but if your Majeſty would

send it to me in a cover, to the outpost, I would read it myself, and my officers should also see it."

The king proceeded.—" In this proclamation, Louis the Eighteenth promises to all military persons who wish to return to their duty, to retain them in their ranks and honours. Do you suppose, general, that the present state of affairs in France can last long?"

" Every thing is liable to change," replied Brune."

" Don't you think (resumed his Majesty,) that Providence who has hitherto permitted you so many successes, can put a stop to them, for the sake of justice and mercy?"

The general answered, " But it may happen that persons who mean well, act according to their conviction even against the decrees of Providence."

" I suppose, then, (said the king) that you promise yourself a continuance of success at any rate! But can you seriously think that your good fortune is beyond the control of fate?"—The general making no reply to this, his Majesty resumed;—" If you had it in your choice to serve your lawful king, or the cause you now have embraced, what would you do? Answer me sincerely."

Here the General looked down, rubbed his forehead, and said—" That is a question that requires some consideration."

" To me it seems, (said the king,) that you ought not to want much time to decide. Tell me only whether you would prefer returning to your duty, or would continue to defend the principles you have adopted?"

" In regard to that; (said the general), yes. I shall defend those principles—I shall do my duty."

" Do you know (asked the king,) that Bonaparte has proposed to the king of France to treat with him on his rights?—This is the greatest proof that he could give, of his acknowledging those rights."

" I am ignorant about that," replied the general.

" But do you know, (added his Majesty,) that the king has constantly refused it; and said, as Francis the First did, *We have lost every thing except our honor!*" General Brune echoed these last words with something like enthusiasm; and the king continued.—" I know the King of France intimately; and he deserves to be known for his great and excellent qualities.—You, general,

can never have quiet mind; for what will be your situation should all be changed?"

The general's heroic transport still continued, and he replied; "I shall then die an honourable death, sword in hand. As a military man, I am exposed to such a fate every moment. The question is not to die, but to die as one ought."

"That depends upon the attending circumstances, (replied the king;) and surely, general, there exists a happiness which consists in peace of mind; the consequence of having fulfilled our duties, and acted according to the dictates of conscience! Bonaparte can never know that calm rest of the soul. He might have spared himself many crimes, and made himself gloriously immortal if he had restored the throne to the king. He may gain fortuitous honor, much celebrity, and many advantages, but he can never recover any peace of mind."

The general answered by speaking largely on the talents of Bonaparte; and said, there was none of the Bourbon family who had distinguished himself in war so illustriously. The king interrupted him by observing that "there occur favourable circumstances, and all that is required is only to take advantage of them." Brune seemed to admit this, and his Majesty added, "the death of the Duke d'Enghien—what an enormity!"

The general rather confounded, replied, "I was at that time in Constantinople, and cannot explain it.—But I belong to the revolution; and the revolution and its consequences were brought about by the will of the French people."

"No, (said the king,) it is not the French people who have made the revolution; it is the rabble. We now see painly the contradictory effects of these mob revolutions. This one began with abolishing all distinctions, in order to introduce equality; and now, you yourself are a proof that these favorite principles are quite changed."

Here the general bowed and observed, "If your Majesty had been in the place of Louis the Sixteenth, the revolution had never happened."

The king answered, "I will not compliment myself on that head, as I never found myself in the like circumstances. Louis the Sixteenth was too good and conciliating; and has proved, that those amiable qualities, when misapplied, may have fatal conse-

quences. You have yourself led me to this subject. I have been candid with you; and my character required that I should declare myself on the subject. It is my duty to speak as I have done. Could you imagine that I should look with difference upon a people neglecting and outraging their duty to their lawful king, when I am a king myself? that would be to forget myself."

"Your Majesty (said the general,) considers the king as a brother;"

The king replied; "It seems to me that the French ought themselves to understand and fulfil duties, without looking to any formign power for an example."

General Brune did not attempt to follow up the subject, but turned the conversation on the additional clause in the armistice. "Your Majesty is then determined as to the ten days notice?"

The king decisively answered "Yes."

"But should not your Majesty, (insidiously asked the general,) wish to agree *privately*, that the armistice shall not cease till after a month's notice?"

"General, (answered the king,) you do not know me, if you believe me capable of entering into such an agreement."

With these words his Majesty broke up the conference; and General Brune retired in great confusion.

Since that period, this magnanimous monarch, has shewn the same steady and consistent conduct.

Though surrounded by enemies, he still holds firm to England and to honor: and like his brave ancestors, will acknowledge no peace that does not leave Sweden free—His people are worthy of their king; and in all their proceedings manifest, rather the ardent affection of childrento a parent, than the cooler feelings of merely faithful subjects. He mixes with them at their public festivals they share in his domestic comforts; and while they look on his lovely wife and his beautiful offspring, their hearts acknowledge the empire of virtue; and when he turns his eyes on the people, his soul exults in a nation which loves him as a Father, and a Benefactor.

ADDITIONAL SCENES
TO SIR JOHN VANBRUG'S COMEDY OF ÆSOP.

Dramatis Personæ.

ÆSOP.
A PATRIOT.
SERVANT.
IRISSA.
FEMALE ATTENDANT.

Scene—SYZICUS.

The palace of LEARCHUS, *the governor:* ÆSOP *is discovered sitting in a chair of state; Servant attending.*

Æsop.

I TELL you, friend, I can attend to no more applications this morning: I really am so fatigued in listening to frivolous complaints, which I have no power, nor indeed inclination, to redress, that I shall be sincerely glad when my mission is completed, and I can return to Sardis.

Servant. What shall I do with those bales of petitions that blockade the hall door?

Æsop. You must transmit them to Sardis.

Servant. But they are so heavy, that I fear they will never pay the carriage.

Æsop. Their contents may be important.

Servant. Contents! yes, if they had any: but they are the harbingers of discontent; they will hang like weights upon the political machine, and impede its motions.

Æsop. On the contrary, like the lead suspended to a jack, they seem to me as if they would accelerate MOTIONS: therefore let them go.

Servant. Alas! my lord, they are too weak to go alone; they must *be carried.*

Æsop. Well, they must also be heard.

Servant. Shall I read half a dozen to your lordship?

Æsop. I had rather praise than read them: however, you may lay a few *upon the table.*

Servant. They will all be laid there in time.

Æsop. The remainder you may pack up as soon as possible:

Servant. Close and snug, your lordship: they have got what they say is wanted in certain places.

Æsop. What is that?

Servant. A great many good names.

Æsop. Well, pack them off, I say.

Servant. So I will: and let me tell your excellency, that *a political packer* is not the least profitable profession in the world.

[*A noise without.*

Æsop. Hey-day! what alarm is this? I declare I believe that a new set of furies have burst from the Pandæmonium of this infernal town.

Servant. Very likely; for I think I hear a *woman's* voice.

Irissa (speaking without). I declare that I never saw such a set of frights as this great man's servants; they are absolute Cyclops, as I am a true virgin; they are as rude as Goths, and as awkward as Bœotians: they seem to mind the fashions no more than if they had been educated at Sparta, and have countenances almost as stupid as the seven sages.

Æsop. A pretty eulogium upon my retinue! Who is this distinguishing lady?

Servant. A fashionable milliner of Syzicus. She is called The Rage.

Æsop. The Rage!

Servant. Yes.

Æsop. What can she want with me? I am sure I have no occasion for a virgin milliner; I did not know there was such a thing, nor a man-milliner, nor a horse-milliner. What can she want?

Servant. That your excellency must learn from herself; and here she comes to inform you. [*Exit Servant.*

Enter Irissa *and Attendant.*

Irissa. runs to Æsop and looks at him) I have just been to wait upon the Lady Euphronia, your excellency's intended. Lard bless me! by her crying and taking on so, I thought you were ten times worse than you are. (*Turning to the Attendant.*) Tell your lady, odious enough, but not an absolute fright. (*To Æsop.*) Dress, my

lord, would do much for you. When the governor's monkey had on his scarlet jacket laced with gold, his enormous hat, and long pigtail, Lard! he looked quite another thing. Now I talk of dress (*turning to the Attendant*), you may tell your lady, that her gauze petticoat is as thick as a blanket.

Attendant. Lord! I think it is sufficiently transparent.

Irissa. You think! no, my dear, don't persuade us that you have the power of thinking to any purpose upon such important subjects. Transparent indeed! I'll send her a piece of the true cobweb muslin. You may see through as many folds of it as Ajax had in his shield, as clearly as her old lover there can through his Archimedean spectacles. She should dress like me.

Attendant. Then I think my lady and you would make a pair of spectacles without the assistance of Archimedes.

Irissa. Pert enough! you will be thinking again. Tell Euphronia that every part of her dress should be *diaphaneous*.

Attendant. I will, if I can remember so hard a word. [*Going.*

Irissa. Here, before you go set me a little to rights.

Attendant. I fear that is impossible without a glass.

Irissa (*taking out a pocket mirror*). I declare my head is quite disordered.

Attendant. Your head?

Irissa. My head dress! which is the same thing. The sedan in which I came has flattened my feathers, and shook my breast bolsters so out of their places, that I now look as if my bosom was behind, just like your lordship (*to* Æsop). I hope no offence.

Æsop. Not the least: artificial derangement is likely enough to imitate natural deformity.

Attendant. I'll carry this to my lady. [*Exit.*

Irissa. Well, I vow that was prettily said: Is declare, as your excellency is, as I am informed, so very rich, I should not, if you had paid your addresses to me, have thought you quite so intolerable.

Æsop. Not quite?

Irissa. No: although you have many defects, which I will enumerate.

Æsop. I am much obliged to you: but I think I have already

heard a tolerable catalogue of them from my intended bride, and her prime minister, Doris.

Irissa. Lard! Euphronia does not yet know half of them; therefore I will proceed——

Æsop. Nay, but——

Irissa. Nay, but—nonsense? I know that you are impatient to be with your bride: but I must tell you that impatience is a defect that, if I had you, I should soon cure; for I would never let you have your own way in any thing.

Æsop. How vastly kind! What a pity it is that we did not come together.

Irissa. So it is. You love to save money; I love to spend it:—you, studious; I, frolicksome:—you, always at home; I, almost always abroad:—you, bending under the weight of age; I bounding with the elasticity of youth.—What a blessed union!—You might have had me, had it not been for another defect with I have before hinted at: you are not clear-sighted.

Æsop. No!

Irissa. No, or you never would have chosen such a dowdy as Euphronia, while such a smart girl as I was in the town. I do not enlarge much on personal perfection; but I was sought after to be one of the five virgins of Zeuxis: and when Praxiteles travelled to Syzicus——

Æsop. I will wave the account of the travels of Praxiteles, and allow my neglect of you to have beeu a want of judgment.

Irissa. Certainly, of sense as well as sight: observe my profile, it is just the contour of the Psyche.

Æsop. May be so!

Irissa. May be so! dare you dispute it?

Æsop. No: but you have just hinted that I am as blind as the Gnidian Cupid, and as stupid as Silenus.

Irissa. Well, another of your defects is——

Æsop. O Jupiter! let me hear no more of them; you will leave nothing for my wife to say upon that important subject: therefore, rather inform me to what fortunate circumstance I owe the honour of this visit?

Irissa. To curiosity.

Æsop. Curiosity?

Irissa. Yes. I wished to see if you realy were as ugly as reported.

Æsop. Well, what is your opinion?

Irissa. That I shall conceal.

Æsop. Good! You do not, from your *habit*, seem disposed to conceal many *things*.

Irissa. No; generally speaking, I love a grand display, all the ladies consult me how far they may go.

Æsop. Then, perhaps, you have been advising my Euphronia to make what you call a grand display too.

Irissa. Yes; I have been helping her to undress for the Persian opera; though still she will wear a gauze castan [and an invisible tunic. I wonder how she can bear such a load of clothes, even in winter.

Æsop. So do I.

Irissa. No part of a beauty should be dressed but her head, and that should be light.

Æsop. Light headed?

Irissa. Yes: though I think I shall make something of her in time.

Æsop. I fear that's more than I shall.

Irissa. I believe you: you had better have me; I shall not cost you a *fig leaf* a-year in drapery.

Æsop. That must be an object of future consideration; at present I am much hurried.

Irissa So am I; I am going my rounds. I have Artemesia, Thais, Cleone, and Idalian, to call on immediately. I have to persuade Aspasia that she is a prude, and to convince her lover that she is ugly. I have to cry down the Queen Catherine cap, and to rally Cassandra for her horrid indecency in letting her petticoats, I think she calls them (though we have no such word now in the Lydian language), fall below her knees. There's business for you!

Æsop. For you rather; Jove be praised, I have no concern in it!

Irissa. But you shall have; for I'll call here again, and you shall squire me to the opera. *(Sings)*

"Softly sweet as Lydian flute."

I'm ſure my voice is as mellifluous, and my perſon is handſomer, than that of Madame Danae, that has, I think, turned the brains of the people of faſhion.

Æſop. As to their brains, the leſs that's ſaid about them the better. The Perſians ſeem———

Iriſſa. What ſignifies what the Perſians ſeem; they ſeem to ſend us their trumpery, and plunder us of our money, for a ſong.

Æſop. In this you are perfectly right: but I take it, there is a ſtill worſe conſequence attached to our folly, which is alluded to in a fable that I will repeat, if I can remember it.

A boy once from the tangled brake,
Brought home a pretty ſpeckled ſnake
  Extracted from its neſt;
He found the reptile almoſt dead,
And ſo he took it in his head
  To warm it in his breaſt.

The willy ſnake, no longer cold,
Erects its creſt; each latent fold
  Around its patron clung;
It writh'd and whirl'd itſelf about,
Before the poor unconſcious lout
  Beheld its forked tongue.

Its forked tongue and pois'nous breath
Soon ſtung and ſtench'd the youth to death.

Iriſſa. Well, I have not heard ſo pretty a fable ſince I was in the nurſery—but what's this to my engagements?—Yet, as you have entertained me, I will charm you one inſtant with the muſic of my voice. I think our government ſhould ſend me to Perſepolis, in return for the divine Danae; then with reſpect to ſqualling, both nations would be even.

Sings.

Softly ſweet as Lydian flute,
Be zephyrs huſh'd; be Echo mute;
While I warm you, baniſh care,
Mind no objects but the fair.
Bid adieu to toil and trouble;
Seek not reputation's bubble;
When Iriſſa ſits beſide thee,
Seize the bliſs the gods provide thee.
When Iriſſa, &c.

So, you dear diſagreeable creature, good morning: I'll call on you to go to the opera in time for the firſt dance.

[*Exit* IRISSA.

Æsop. Taking this fair one as a specimen of the ladies in this town, if the temple of Hymen is not shut by the men, the temple of Janus will soon be opened by the women.

[*As he is going off the stage,*

Enter Servant,

Servant. My lord, I fear you will be detained some times longer.

Æsop. How so?

Servant. There is a troublesome turbulent sort of a gentleman in the antichamber.

Æsop. What does he want?

Servant. He says he wants to talk with you about reforming the nation.

Æsop. An important subject, though not entirely new; for I think it has been a theme from the days of Shem. However, admit him. [*Exit Servant.*

Enter a Patriot.

Patriot (stands some time gazing at Æsop, then flourishes his arms, and begins) While I am lost in wonder at that profundity of sagacity which seems to mark, nay, I may say, to emblazon your countenance, give me leave to ask, O learned sage! if your excellency is to be addressed as Lord Æsop?

Æsop. My name is plain Æsop; the rest is the carving and gilding to the frame of a very bad picture.

Patriot. Excellency and lord are diplomatic, and noble additions. I am fond of addition.

Æsop. And I of reduction.

Patriot. I am also not averse to division: so that a Bœotian would say, betwixt us we make out the rule of three. I likewise most enthusiastically adore——

Æsop. Hold, my good friend! I hate enthusiasm; I am quite a plain man, a crab tree branch, rough from the hand of nature, and consequently must, if you mean I should understand you, be addressed in plain language: I should, therefore, esteem it a favour if you would avoid flourishing, and come at once to the point.

Patriot. Lord, my lord, or Sir, if it pleases you better, we never come to the point in *the house* without a great deal of flourishing, and sometimes not then—flourishing is the life and soul of a debate; nay, it has always been so in this country.

Æſop, Indeed.

Patriot Yes: when we mention a ſenator of a former age, we never ſay he lived in thoſe times.

Æſop No!

Patriot. No! reaſon: becauſe we don't know how ſome of them did live, therefore we ſay he *flouriſhed*; a moſt comprehenſive phraſe, which takes in every thing, except, perhaps, the prime miniſter; and I don't always comprehend him in my flouriſh, becauſe (*whiſpers* Æſop) you conceive———

Æſop. I ſmell a rat—or ſomething—

Patriot. Ah ha! you're a wag, Maſter Æſop. I will now detail to you the different flouriſhes in circulation. There is the Treaſury flouriſh; this includes productive taxes, increaſing commerce, no loan, and a plethora of public money: then there is the oppoſition flouriſh, when one of us laments the downfal of trade—public burthens—and cries,

> Derang'd affairs produce the vapours,
> Give us, oh give us, loads of papers.

Then the benches groan reſponſive, like the chorus of a Greek tragedy, which always puts me in mind of the vocal effuſions of a fit of the gripes.

Æſop. My dinner will be roaſted to rags.

Patriot. We never mind dinners in the houſe while we are roaſting each other. I will now give you a ſpecimen of the legal flouriſh, the medical flouriſh, the military flouriſh, the flouriſh of the ton.

Æſop. Oh, for heaven's ſake ſpare me!

Patriot. Well, I will juſt launch a rhetorical flouriſh, however.

Æſop. It will overſet me if you do; therefore briefly inform what you are?

Patriot. I thought I had: why a patriot.

Æſop. What's that?

Patriot. A lover of my country.

Æſop. Good.

Patriot. I'd daſh through thick and thin to ſerve———

Æſop. Who?

Patriot. Myself,

Æsop. That's right! number one is the most important of all numbers: but what do you want?

Patriot. A place.

Æsop. What can you do?

Patriot Nothing.

Æsop. Then, I think, a pension would suit you better.

Patriot. I am of the same opinion: so I told Sir Solomon Sinecure a hundred times, during the mouth that he was in. Good man! he squeezed my hand, said the thing should be done: so it was.

Æsop. I am glad of that.

Patriot. But not for me,

Æsop. Oh Lord! Well, you may have better luck another time: what are your pretensions?

Patriot. Notoriety.

Æsop. Notoriety! arising from what?

Patriot. Debts and *talents.*

Æsop. But of what use can it be?

Patriot. Mercy upon me! What, have you been a statesman and a philosopher so long, and yet not know the use of notoriety? Where have you lived?

Æsop. Certainly not in Syzicus.

Patriot. Nor at court?

Æsop. Nor at court.

Patriot. No; if you had we should have instructed you better.

Æsop. I am not yet too old to learn.

Patriot. Then attend to me.

Æsop. I do most profoundly.

Patriot. So they do in the house. While I am on my legs, you hear nothing but me, except *a snore* now and then. But to return: Notoriety is the darling of the age; it comprehends all things —it supplies the places of every virtue and of every talent. Like credit, it enables a man to derive consequence from what he never possessed. Elevated upou the wings of notoriety, he may seem to do every thing, and yet do nothing.

Æsop. The deuce he may!

Patriot. Yes: Do you think that Lord A——, the Right Hon. B——C——, Sir D——E——, or Squire F——, and a hundred others, did all those things that are stated in the papers?

Æsop. To be sure I do.

Patriot. No more than Alexander gained all his battles by himself: betwixt doing and saying, observe the sage Zoroaster, lies all the difference in the world. Doing is a good thing; but saying is a still better.

Æsop. Then, according to your statement, Chritophilus, the mountebank————

Patriot. Is the wonder of our age. I have often imitated him; I have mounted upon a stage myself, and so obtained a part of my notoriety?

Æsop. A stage?

Patriot. Yes: there was Abel Drugger, Bob Skate, Slippery Sam, and a score others, we had a mind to shew our talents; so we pressed a dozen beer barrels into the service, and made them our supporters.

Æsop. Beer barrels!

Patriot. Yes! when filled with brown stout, they are the best politicians in the nation: but these unfortunately were empty. When touched, indeed, they emitted incoherent sounds, but the people could make no sense of them: so they gave them a tilt, up went the stage, and down we all came together.

Æsop. This was unfortunate.

Patriot. Not at all: from this trial we obtained notority, which was all we wanted.

Æsop. But you have had other means?

Patriot. Plenty.—I have led the fashions; drank my three bottles a day; kicked up a hundred rows: was the first at Olympic games, the last at the hazard-table; sported a three story phaeton, and a set of six bloods; kept the famous Corinna, whom we used to call the *Current Piece*: she was passed to the duke, the marquis, the earl, the lord, and the Lord knows who. But my greatest exploits were in the election way: I entertained the people with a dance of prisoners in fetters; and was very near getting the goal of Syzicus pulled about the ears of the governor.

Æsop. For what?

Patriot. Because he was so rude as to restrain some of us. Patriots should be as free as air; I always endeavour to inculcate this among my tradesmen.

Æsop. You are right: but now having stated your pretentions, what do you want with me?

Patriot. Why, as I said, a place; as you said, a pension. I give up my opinion to your's: you are a sort of a minister.

Æsop. Yes: but a very odd sort of one.

Patriot. I do not say so: you have talents, I know that by your listening to me; but you are connected with a sad set of blockheads.

Æsop. You think so?

Patriot. Yes, I do—fellows that want ideas—that never seem to deviate from the straight line.

Æsop. What a pity!

Patriot. So it is. If I were in, I would teach them a circumbendious; I would serpentize them.

Æsop. If this would contribute to national improvement, I am sorry you are out.

Patriot. So am I: it makes one almost burst with envy.

Æsop. Envy is a baleful passion.

Patriot. So it is: when in, we only envied each other.

Æsop. Oh, then you have been in, as you call it?

Patriot. Yes.

Æsop. How came you out?

Patriot. Can't guess.

Æsop. Well, then, as I understand your complaint, I will repeat to you a fable which I think will reach your case.

Patriot. There is, it must be allowed, a good deal of fable in our complaints.

Æsop.

A Fox who'd tried his wily arts
To personate a hundred parts,
Who'd run thro' every class of life,
When tir'd of folly, noise, and strife,
Would oft lament, the golden fleece
Was shar'd among a flock of geese;

That every bird, however dull,
Contriv'd to stuff his pockets full;
To house himself from hov'ring storm,
In well-thatch'd nest, tight, snug, and warm;
That all the flock kept close together,
And so defied both wind and weather;
While every gander called the other,
"My honour'd friend!" "My learned brother!"
Or, were they in a higher station,
"My noble lord!" "My near relation!"
And sometimes, when advanc'd by dozens,
"That new-bak'd batch of peers, my cousins!"
It gave our *Reynard* great concern
To hear them cackle in their barn,
And to behold how, every morn,
They sidled to the farm for corn.
He summon'd all his kindred *foxes*,
Who either came, or sent their proxies;
And soon obtain'd their full permission
To raise a glorious opposition.
An opposition then was form'd;
The ancient barn was nightly storm'd;
The leaders ever on their legs,
In hope to suck the golden eggs:
The geese might hiss, might cackle, chase,
The farm itself was hardly safe,
At length, on one unlucky night,
The timid flock was put to flight.
And now as snug as jacks in boxes,
What beasts so happy as the Foxes?
They told their friends in conversation,
They'd soon reform the Lydian nation!
That ev'ry man should reimburse.—
Yet, somehow, things went worse and worse.
The people all admir'd their speeches:
But, says the sage, "Experience teaches
That all the struggle's for the fleece,
And therefore give us back our geese."

This, I think, embraces the circumstance to which you have alluded; the application, my friend, must be made by you, and so good morning.

[*Exit* ÆSOP.

Patriot. This seems to be the greatest blockhead in the Lydian administration. Zounds! I wish I had Quizzed him. However, I shall find a time to tell him, that a request important as mine is not be answered by a tale from Mother Goose.

[*Exit Patriot, in a rage.*

ANECTOTES RELATIVE TO THE CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN—*From the Arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449, to the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, A. D. 1066.*

(Not commonly, or but partially noticed by general Historians.)

(Continued from Page 372, Vol. VI.)

———" To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

Continuation of the Introduction of Christianity amongst our Saxon Ancestors.

THE intelligence received of those spiritual conquests in Britain conveyed great joy to the Romans, as much in those peaceful trophies as their ancestors had ever done in their most celebrated triumphs and splendid victories. Gregory sent a letter of congratulation to Egelbert, with many presents; and St. Augustine was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, received the pall as a badge of ecclesiastical honor from Rome, with authority over all the British churches.

Christianity, however, thus founded, was, may be supposed, subject to much dissension, from the novelty of the subject as well as the ignorance of the age: such as, the period of keeping Easter, the form of the ecclesiastical tonsure, &c. which embroiled the different churches for many years; but follies and vices are inseparable from the best institutes, as several of the rich convents about this time, who were not fond of going through the *fastings* and *prayers* enjoined them by their confessors, followed up the dispute, or rather wished to compromise it, by proposing to hire a *number of poor people to fast and pray for them.*

The frequent incursions of the Danes about the ninth century having demolished most of the monasteries, the building of parish-churches became very frequent and useful. The dispersion of the clergy was also productive of many changes in their manners and lives. When great numbers of them had formerly lived together

in one monastery, few of them were married, becaufs a collegiate life is, on many occasions, unfavourable to matrimony; but after they were difperfed and blended with the people, they generally embraced a married life, as moft convenient and comfortable in their fituations.*

In this century (the 9th) the doctrine of *tranfubftantiation* was firft eftablifhed—every body before this believed it as they liked. Pafcafius Radbert firft afferted the divine prefence in the facrament, which, after many controverfies and difputes, was finally eftablifhed in the eleventh century.

Ethelwolf, the eldeft furviving fon of Egbert, the firft monarch of England, who fucceeded his father A. D. 837, and who had been originally defigned for the church, did not forget his old colleagues and friends, when he afcended the throne of his anceftors, by providing for the clergy a more permanent fupport. Before this reign, the Englifh clergy had been fupported by the produce of lands which had been given to the church by kings and other great men; by a tax of one Saxon penny on every houfe worth thirty Saxon pence of yearly rent; and by the voluntary oblations of the people. Thefe funds, in times of confufion, generally failed, and the clergy were reduced to great diftrefs and indigence. To remedy this, Ethelwolf called an affembly of all the great men of his hereditary kingdom of Weffex, both of the clergy and laity, at Winchefter, A. D. 855, and with their confent made a folemn grant to the church *of the tenth part of the lands belonging to the crown,* free from all taxes and impofitions whatever—nay, even from the three great obligations at that time, viz. building bridges, fortifying and defending caftles, and marching out on military expeditions.†

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* Innett's Church Hift. c. 17. Marriage from the period of the third century, was permitted to all the orders of the clergy; though thofe who continued in celibacy obtained a higher degree of fanctity. To remedy this many affociated with women who had taken vows of perpetual chaftity; and thefe women they ufed to take frequently to their beds under the moft folemn declarations, "that nothing criminal paffed between them." Thefe women were afterwards called "Holy Concubines."—*Dr, Mofheim's Ecclefiaftical Hiftory*

† This was the origin of *tithes*, which had been paid during feveral parts of the heptarchy before, but was never ordained by law throughout all England till the reign of Ethelwolf, who, in his parliament, 855, firft enacted it, in imitation of Charlemagne, at whofe court his father long refided.—*Sullivan's Law Lectures*, p. 99.

His younger son, Alfred the Great, beside the glorious victory which he had obtained over the Danes, and the great and many salutary laws which he made for his country, many of which form the common law of the land to this day, and for which he is justly called "The Founder of the English Gvoernment," formed another body of laws for the church; the introduction of which consists of a copy of the ten commandments: he also adopted the apostolical council of Jerusalem (Acts, xv. 29) into his ecclesiastical law, and greatly parodies and inculcates that excellent precept of our Saviour, "Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you."

But this interval of tranquillity under the influence of Alfred continued only during his life. In the beginning of the tenth century, knowledge of every kind sunk into the deepest darkness, and was involved in the greatest confusion. This arose from the wars occasioned by a disputed succession—from the frequent revolts of the Danes settled in England, and the no less frequent invasions of their countrymen abroad. It was likewise hastened by the intrigues of the clergy, who, hunting after power and dominion, practised every fraud and every concealed violence to obtain it.

At the head of these stands the infamous St. Dunstan, finally Archbishop of Canterbury. The life of this man, as told by the monks, is one of the strangest farragoes of nonsense, perhaps, ever fabricated, and shews the ignorance and darkness of the age that could believe it. That part, however, which is well certified, shews his deeds to be equal to his opinions. He was a great enemy to the marriage of the clergy, which he reprobated by interdicts and persecutions. He tore Edwy, one of the most amiable of the Saxon monarchs, from the arms of his beloved wife, and sent her into Ireland, after first *searing her face with a red hot iron* to deface her beauty, merely from finding the king in an act of dalliance with her; and upon her return some years afterwards, had her cruelly *murdered*. For this, however, he was banished; but being recalled on the advancement of Edgar to the throne, he enjoyed all his former honours, and was a great favourite with this king, who was a very dissolute man; but which Dunstan winked at, in order to persecute others for the crimes of the king.

It was in his time that the *sixty-seven canons* called *the canons of King Eagar*, were enacted; amongst which are some curious particulars.

By the eleventh canon, every priest is commanded to learn and practice some mechanical trade, and teach it to all his apprentices for the priesthood.

By the sixteenth, the clergy are commanded to be at great pains to bring off the people from the worshipping of trees, stones, and fountains, and from other heathenish rites which are therein enumerated: which proves that many of the English were but very imperfect Christians at that time.

To these canons was subjoined a penitential, which is attributed to St. Dunstan, which requires penitents to be very particular in confessing all the sins which they have committed by their *bodies*, their skin, their flesh, their bones, their sinews, their reins, their gristles, their tongues, their teeth, their hair, marrow, and by every thing hard, soft, *wet, or dry* about them. Confessions are then directed to prescribe penances in a great variety of cases. Amongst these are long fastings, which the rich compounded for very easily; as a year's fasting could be redeemed for about *thirty Shillings*, and a man who had many friends and dependents might despatch a seven years fast in *three days*, by procuring 840 men to fast for him during that time on bread, water, and vegetables.* From all this it appears how much the discipline of the church was relaxed since the council of Clove Shoos, A. D. 747, in which the curious method of fasting by proxy was condemned.

This century (the 10th) is remarkable for the Bible being first translated into Saxon, and for all Europe being alarmed with the idea of of the *day of judgment* being at hand. This belief was so generally founded, that the churches, monasteries, and private houses, were suffered to fall into ruin and decay in consequence of this opinion. This idea was founded on a prophecy of St. John, which the clergy very much countenanced, as it brought in a variety of rich donations to the sacerdotal and monastic orders. The object of these donations was expressed in the following words:

"*Appropinquanti mundi termino*:"

The end of the world being at hand.

This opinion did not entirely go off till the beginning of the next century.*

In the eleventh century, Elfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, who

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* Spel. Codcil. t. i. p. 443—573.

* Dr. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

was one of the most learned men and voluminous writers of his time, translated for the benefit of the ignorant clergy, no less than eighty sermons, or homilies, from the Latin into the Saxon language for their use. The sermon for Easter day, on the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, hath been often printed, and shews very plainly, that the church of England had not then universally embraced the doctrine of *transubstantiation* †

Ignorance and superstition arrived at a great height in the former part of the eleventh century. Of this the frequent pilgrimages to Rome, the prodigious sums expended in the purchase of relics, the immense wealth and pernicious immunities of the clergy, to mention no other, are sufficient evidences. By the frequent and extravagant grants of land bestowed on cathedrals, monasteries, and other churches, from the beginning of the tenth to the middle of the eleventh century, there is reason to believe, that at the death of Edward the Confessor more than *one third* of the lands in England were in the possession of the clergy, exempted from all taxes, and, for the most part, from military services.

Though the Britons received great adavntages, both civil and religious, from the introduction of christianity amongst them, it came so corrupted through the Roman channels, as much tinctured the purity of the Christian faith. The reverence towards saints and relics seems to have almost supplanted the adoration of the Supreme Being. Monastic rules and observances were esteemed more meritorious than active virtues. The knowledge of natural causes was neglected for the universal belief of miracles, interpositions, and judgments. Bounty to the church atoned for all violences against society; and the remorses for cruelty, murder, treachery, assassination, and the more robust vices were appeased, not by amendment of life, but by penances, servility to the monks, and an abject and illiberal devotion.

Another inconvenience which attended this corrupt species of christianity, was the superstitious attachment to Rome, and the gradual subjection of the kingdom to foreign jurisdiction. The Britons had never acknowleuged any subordination to the Roman pontiff, but had conducted all ecclesiastical government by their domestic synods and councils: but the Saxons receiving their religion from Romanish monks, were taught, at the same time, a profound reverence to that see, and were naturaly led to regard it as

† Bede's Ecclesiastical History, p. 402.

the capital of their religion. Hence pilgrimages to Rome became the most meritorious acts of devotion; and kings themselves, abdicating their crowns, sought for a secure passport to heaven at the feet of the Roman pontiff. In short, we here may plainly perceive the foundation of that power which the popes assumed over this country, and which they continued to assume with more or less controul, according to the spirit of our kings till, perhaps, accident destroyed it, in the amorous reign of Henry VIII.

The Saxons, from the first introduction of christianity amongst them, had admitted the use of *images*; and perhaps christianity without some of those exterior ornaments had not made so quick a progress with these idolaters. But here it should be observed, *they did not pay any species of worship or address to images*; and this abuse never prevailed amongst Christians till it received the sanction of the second council of Niece.

History of the Government and Laws of Britain, from the Arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449, to the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, A. D. 1066.

The Saxons who subdued Britain, as they enjoyed great liberty in their own country, obstinately rataincd that invaluable possession in the new settlement; and they imported into this island the same principles of independence which they had inherited from their ancestors. The chieftains, for such they were more properly than kings or princes) who commanded them in those military expeditions still possessed a very limited authority; and as the Saxons exterminated rather than subdued the ancient inhabitants, they were, in fact, transplanted into a new territory, but preserved unaltered all their civil and military instructions. The language was pure Saxon; even the names of places, which often remain while tongue entirely changes, were almost all affixed by the new conquerors: the manners and customs were wholly German; and the same picture of a fierce and bold liberty, which is drawn by the masterly pencil of Tacitus, will apply to those founders of our *English government*.*

The population of Britain at the time of the Saxons was greatly diminished, from the incursons of the Scots and Picts, and after-

* *England, why so called.*—Soon after the Heptarchy was established, and the Anglo-Saxons had obtained a permanent sovereignty in this island, it was called *England*, from the *Angels*, which were the most numerous and powerful tribe of the Saxons,—*Camden's Brit.* p. 168.

wards the Danes, and the fatal rage for building monasteries. In Scotland there was not, perhaps, so much as one place that merited the name of a city; and in South Britain, where the Romans had built so great a number of towns, we are told by Nennius, there were only *twenty eight* remaining in the seventh century. There is the clearest evidence from Doomsday Book, that not one of those cities, even at the end of this period (London and Winchester excepted.) contained *ten thousand* inhabitants, and the greatest part of them only a few hundreds. Upon the whole, it seems very probable, that Britain was not much more populous in the times of the Heptarchy than it had been in the ancient British government before the first Roman invasion; nor half so populous as in the flourishing times of the Roman Government; and did not, at any time, contain *above one million and a half of people.*

Ranks in Society.

The different ranks of society amongst the Saxons seem to be divided into six classes:—their kings, or chief magistrates, the princes of the blood, the thanes, the ceorles, frilazins, and slaves.

Kings.

The chief magistrate amongst the Anglo-Saxons was called the Cyning, or King, a title of the most honorable import in their language, as including the ideas of wisdom, power, and valour; the most necessary qualifications of a sovereign, both in peace and war. As chieftains, they had been originally called *Heretoges*, or leaders of an army; but at these officers continued sometimes long in power, from the vigorous opposition they received from the native Britons, they assumed, and probably with the consent of their followers, the more permanent title of king.

They had the power of pardoning (that is, of changing a capital into a pecuniary punishment;) but they had no power of remitting any mulct or fine imposed upon any criminal by a court of justice, because that would be depriving another person of his right. They could not alienate the crown lands, not even to the church, without the consent of the Wittenagemot. During the Heptarchy, the ecclesiastical authority was such, that it was expressly declared by the laws of Withred, King of Kent, A. D. 694, and confirmed by Ethelbold, King of Mercia, A. D. 742, "That the Archbishop of Canterbury had as good a right to nominate bishops, abbots, abbesses, &c. &c. as the king had to nominate the civil and military officers, of the kingdom." Successive

kings, however, found it neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſtate, to interfere more directly in eccleſiaſtical elections; and they were ſo ſucceſsful in their endeavours, that they acquired, firſt, the right of approving, and at length appointing all the chief dignitaries of the church. Heriditary titles of honor, unconnected with offices, being unknown to our Anglo-Saxon kings, they could have no prerogative of granting ſuch titles. The authority of regulating the public coin of the kingdom ſeems to be veſted in the Wittenagemot; but the privilege of coining was not only granted to the king, but to the archbiſhops, biſhops and chief towns.

Rules of Succeſſion.

As to the rules of ſucceſſion, in the begining of the Heptarchy, it was remarkably clear and regular, the eldeſt ſon ſucceeding to his father, without interruption, for ſeveral generations. By degrees it was violated, by a brother of the deceaſed king, who was of a maturer age, to ſupplant his infant nephew. This breach made way for more diſtant branches of the family to claim the crown, and afterwards to the firſt bold conqueror who could ſucceſsfully uſurp it. The family of *Cerdic*, the founder of the Weſt Saxon kingdom (from whom our preſent ſovereign, George III. is ſaid to be deſcended), was more fortunate than any of the other royal families; for though the ſtrict rule of ſucceſſion was ſometimes violated in this illuſtrious line, yet the family was never quite excluded from the throne, but was at length exalted to the monarchy of all England, in the perſon of Egbert, the firſt Engliſh monarch. In theſe deviations, the teſtament of the laſt king was ſometimes of no little weight; and the approbation of the great men in the Wittenagemot was always neceſſary to their ſtability.

Duties of the Anglo-Saxon Kings.

The duties of a ſovereign were chiefly two; to adminiſter juſtice to his ſubjects, with the aſſiſtance of his court, or council, in times of peace; and to command the armies of the ſtate in times of war. Alfred the Great, in particular, as we are told by Aſſerius, who lived in his court, ſometimes employed both day and night in hearing cauſes that were brought before him by appeals from the ſentences of inferior judges.

That our Anglo-Saxon kings were not abſolute monarchs, but that their powers and prerogatives were limited by the laws and

customs of their country, is evident, both from the fact and the earliest account of our Saxon ancestors previous to their settlement here. They had not the power of making laws or imposing taxes without the consent of their *Wittenagemots*, or assemblies of the great and wise men of their respective kingdoms; and this is evident from the preamble to several Saxon laws which are still extant. It seems, however, to have been the prerogative of our Saxon kings to call the Wittenagemots, or great council, together; to appoint the times and places of their meeting; to preside there in person; to propose the subjects of deliberation; and to execute their decrees.

Revenues.

The revenues of the Anglo-Saxon kings (especially in the times of the Heptarchy) could not be very great, and consisted chiefly in the profits arising from the crown lands, and their own patrimonial estates. Amongst those revenues, King Edgar, who was called the Peaceable, A. D. 978, instead of exacting from the princes of Wales money and cattle, which they paid before, imposed a tribute of three hundred wolves' heads yearly, which occasioned such a keen pursuit of those destructive animals (then very numerous in England), that their numbers were much diminished in a few years. Fines and amercements were another part of their revenues, and *danegold* during the invasion of the Danes and the severity of King Canute: and though this last tax was raised on the public for the express purpose of bribing the Danes from infesting this kingdom by their piracies and invasions, it was continued to the great grievance of the subject, till seventy years after the Norman conquest.*

The King's Feet-bearer.

Though we think it unnecessary to go into any detail about the officers of the king's court, the *office of king's feet-bearer* is of too particular a nature to be omitted in this history. This officer was a young gentleman selected from some of the handsomest and

* To compare small things with great—something of a similar circumstance took place in the last reign. The late Princess Amelia happened to have sprained her leg, and was otherwise so indisposed in consequence of the fall, that it was advised by her physicians to bathe it constanly with madeira. Accordingly, in the next annual household account, there was an extra charge of "one But of best Madeira for the use of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia." The princess recovered the use of her leg in about a month; but the charge was annually made till the death of her father, the late king.

healthiest ranks of the courtiers, whose duty it was to sit on the floor with his back towards the fire, and to hold the king's feet in his bosom all the time he sat at table, in order to keep them warm and comfortable: a piece of state luxury, allowing for the difference of times, perhaps not to be equalled in any modern court of Europe.

Princes of the Blood.

The Princes of the several royal families among the Anglo-Saxons were considered as a rank superior to the other nobles, and distinguished by the title of *Celitorious* or *Illustrious*? the eldest son of the reigning prince, or the presumptive heir of the crown, was called the *Ætheling*, or the Most Noble, and was the next person in dignity if the king and queen.

Thanes.

All above the rank of *Ceorles* were *Thanes*, or nobles; and amongst those there were several gradations, difficult now to be particularly distinguished. They were under no obligation on account of their lands, but the three following:—

To attend the King with their followers in military expeditions.

To assist in building and defending the royal castles;

And in keeping the bridges and highways in proper repair.

The Thanes were the only nobility amongst the Anglo-Saxons, comprehending all the considerable landholders in England, and filling up that space between the Ceorles, or yeomanry, on the one hand, and the royal family on the other, which is now occupied both by the nobility and gentry. From this body all the chief officers, civil and military, were taken—such as aldermen, greeves, earls, heretogens, &c. and to obtain some of those offices was the great object of their ambition.

Ceorles.

The fourth class of people consisted of those who were completely free, and descended from a long race of freemen. This numerous and respectable body of men were called *Ceorles*, constituting a middle class between the labourers and mechanics (who were generally slaves, or descended from slaves) on the one hand, and the nobility on the other. The *Ceorles* seem, in general, to have been what we would now call *gentlemen farmers*; and if any one of them prospered so well as to acquire a certain degree of pro-

perty, he was esteemed a nobleman, or Thane; if he applied to learning, and obtained priest's orders, he was likewise considered as a Thane; if he applied to trade, and performed three voyages beyond sea in a ship of his own, and with a cargo belonging to himself, he was also advanced to the dignity of a Thane. Thus the temple of honour stood open to the *Ceorles*, whether they applied themselves to agriculture, commerce, letters, or arms, which were the only professions esteemed worthy of a freeman.

Frilazins.

The fifth class of people were called *Frilazins*, or those who had been originally slaves, but had purchased, or by some other means obtained their liberty: but though they were in reality freemen, they were not considered as of the same rank and dignity with those who had been born free, but were still in some dependant condition, either on their former masters, or some new patrons.

Slaves.

The lowest order of people amongst the Anglo-Saxons and the other nations of Britain were *the Slaves*, who, with their wives and children, were the property of their masters. Besides those who were native slaves, or slaves by birth, others fell into this wretched state by various ways; such as by the fate of war, forfeiting their freedom by their crimes, contracting debts they were unable to pay, by ill luck at gaming, &c. Some of them were called *Villani*, or *Villans*, because they dwelt in the villages belonging to their masters, and performed the servile labours of cultivating their lands, to which they were annexed, and transferred with those lands from one owner to another.

Others were domestic slaves, and performed various offices about the houses of their masters. Some were taught the mechanic arts which they practised for the benefit of their owners; and the greatest number of mechanics of those times seems to have been in a state of servitude. A slave was considered to have no family or relatives; therefore if one of them was *killed* by his master, no mulct was paid, because the master was supposed to be the only loser; if slain by another, his price or *manbole* was paid to his master. In a word, they were considered little less than as animals of burthen; and by the laws of Wales, it was expressly laid down, "that a master hath the same right to his slaves as to his cattle."

In this enumeration, no notice has been taken of the *fair-sex*,

because they were all of the same rank with their parents before marriage, and with their husbands after marriage; except *female slaves*, who did not become free by marrying a free man, but were commonly made free before, in order to render them capable of such a marriage.

The introduction of christianity in this country greatly alleviated the condition of slavery; and in process of time it was entirely done away.

(To be continued)

ANECDOTE OF MISS CATLEY.

THIS celebrated syren, who was as much celebrated as *Catalani* is at the present day, for many seasons, at Covent Garden theatre, made several trips to Ireland during the summer months, where she was as great a favourite as upon the London boards. In one of these annual excursions, in company with several of her brethern and sisters of the stage, the weather was so very bad in going from Holyhead to Dublin, that most of the passengers kept in the cabin, either not choosing to see their danger, or from being troubled with the qualms usual to young voyagers. Just as they were entering Dublin Bay, a heavy sea laid the vessel down, after having swept every thing from the deck that was not well secured. On this a well known master of music popping his head up to inquire what was the matter, Catley quickly answered him, "Oh doctor, nothing but an old song, '*Water parted from the sea*;'" and then sung that air in a *forte* strain of infinite humour and pleasantry.

KING JAMES THE FIRST.

THE following pun is recorded of James the first King of England. Taylor, called the *Water Poet*, on account of his being a Thames waterman, had written a book entitled *Laugh and be Fat*, which gave much offence to Mr. Coryate, the celebrated traveller. This book, on complaint being made, was ordered by command to be burnt. Coryate following this with fresh complaints against Taylor, his Majesty was pleased to to tell him, that when the lords of his privy council had leisure, and nothing better to do, they should hear and determine the difference between *Mr. Coryate the Scholar*, and *John Taylor the Sculler*.

"THE SAILOR'S JOURNAL."

"HOVE out of Portſmouth on board the Britannia fly—a ſwift ſailor—an outſide birth—rather drowſy the firſt watch or two—like to have ſlipped off the ſtern—caſt anchor at the George—took a freſh quid and a ſupply of grog—comforted the upper works—ſpoke ſeveral homeward-bound frigates on the road, and after a tolerable ſmooth voyage, entered the port of London at ten minutes paſt five, poſt meridian, ſteered to Nan's lodgings, and unſhipped my cargo— Nan admired the ſhiners ſo did landlord—gave them a handful a piece—emptied a bowl of the right ſort with landlord to the health of Lord Nelſon—All three ſet ſail for the play—got a birth in a cabin on the larboard ſide—wanted to ſmoke a pipe, but the boatſwain would not let me—Nan, I believe, called the play Pollzaro,—with Harlekin Hamlet—but d—n me if I knew ſtem from ſtern—remember to rig out Nan like the fine folks in the cabin right a head—ſaw Tom Junk aloft in the corner of the upper deck—hailed him—the ſignal returned—ſome of the lubbers in the cockpit began to laugh—tipp'd 'em a little forecaſtle lingo 'till they ſheered off—emptied the grog bottle—fell faſt aſleep—dreamt of the battle off Camperdown—My landlord told me the play was over—glad of it—crowded ſail for a hackney coach—got on board —ſqually weather—rather inclined to be ſea-ſick—arrived at Nan's londgings—gave the pilot a two pound note, and told him not to mind change—ſupped with Nan, and ſwung in the ſame hammock—looked over my rhino in the morning—great deal of it to be ſure—But I hope with the help of a few friends to ſpend every ſhilling of it in a little time to the honour & glory of Old England."

FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE French papers announce a book, under the title of "*La Providence et Napoleon*: ou, les Fétes de l'Egliſe, et les Triomphes de la Grande Armēe;" that is, "Providence and Napoleon; or, the Church Feſtivals, and the Triumphs of the Grand Army;" by the Preſident of the Conſiſtory of the Lower Loire. Such is the profane adulation of a Gallican Calviniſtic miniſter!—One is reminded of *Dogberry's* monition—"Set down they fear God, and put God firſt for God forbid, that God ſhould not ſtand before ſuch villains!"

RETORT COURTEOUS.

LORD KELLIE was like his prototype Falstaff, "not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men." Mr. A. B., the Scottish advocate, a man of considerable humour, accompanied by great formality of manners, happened to be one of a convival party, when his Lordship was at the head of the table. After dinner he was asked to sing, but absolutely refused to comply with the pressing solicitation of the company. At length Lord KELLIE told him that he should not *escape*; he must either sing a song, tell a story, or drink a pint bumper. Mr. B., being an abstemious man, chose rather to tell a story than incur the forfeit. "One day (said he, in his pompous manner,) a thief, in the course of his rounds, saw the door of a church invitingly open. He walked in, thinking that even there he might lay hold of something useful. Having secured the pulpit cloth, he was retreating, when lo! he found the door shut. After some consideration he adopted the only means of escape left, namely, to let himself down by the bell rope. The bell of course rang; the people were alarmed, and the thief was taken just as he reached the ground. When they were dragging him away, he looked up, and emphatically addressed the Bell, *as I now address your Lordship*: Had it not been (said he) for your *long tongue* and your *empty head* I had made my *escape*."

KILKENNY CATS.

IN a company, consisting of naval officers, the discourse happened to turn on the ferocity of small animals; when an Irish gentleman present stated his opinion to be, that Kilkenny cats of all animals were the most ferocious; and added, "I can prove my assertion by a fact within my own knowledge: I once," said he, saw two of these animals fighting in a timber-yard; and, willing to see the result of a long battle, I drove them into a deep saw-pit, and, placing some boards over the mouth, left them to their amusement. Next morning I went to see the conclusion of the fight; and what do you think I saw?—"One of the cats dead, probably," replied one of the company.—"No, by Ja—s! there was nothing left in the pit *but the two Tails and a bit of Fur*.

FATAL DUEL.

BARON SMITH'S EXCELLENT CHARGE.

THE following is the conclusion of the very excellent Charge given by Mr Baron SMITH to the Jury, on the trial of Messrs. Alcock and Dorinzy, for the murder of Mr. Colclough.

"Having recapitulated the evidence, it remains for me, in addition to the remarks which I have already made, to address to you, Gentlemen, such few general observations as a case so simple in its nature and circumstances will admit of—for simple in its nature and circumstances this case is; although you cannot fail to have observed not merely the reality, but if I may so express it, the parade of interest and sensation with which it has been thought expedient to mark the present trial. Between us, however, and this interest—between us and this sensation, there is, and ought to be, an impassable abyss. Law, justice, impartiality, are to be our guides; with prejudice and passion we have nothing to do—but to subdue them.

One only feeling is permitted to enter into our deliberations, and to influence our decisions; I do not mean a feeling of party rancour or revenge; but that mild sentiment of mercy, which softens and pervades our law. In the county in which our circuit commission was first opened, very serious disturbances, and even tumults had prevailed; and it became necessary, that the law should put forth its terrors, for the restoration of the public peace. Yet there, justice was not stimulated; perhaps, I might even doubt whether it was properly assisted Some disturbers, however, were tried, found guilty, and suffered death. But though these were not only salutary, but necessary examples, their trials, convictions, or executions, seemed to excite no considerable portion of public interest or attention.—How different is the case of the charge which we are now trying!—Yet strip it of its trappings and aggravations, with which I know not whether party zeal, or a more justifiable motive has sought to clothe it; and what does it amount to?—To a transgression with which we must on the one hand confess ourselves to be almost as familiar, as we must on the other hand admit it to be highly culpable and illegal.

Two persons, disclaiming and violating the municipal law, prefer paying obedience to a false and mistaken code of honour; and one of these disclaimers falls in a premeditated duel, forbidden by the law of the land; but which the erroneous system of punctilio,

to which I have adverted, enjoins in ſome inſtances, and permits in many more. No ſooner had this melancholy cataſtrophe taken place, than the friends of the deceaſed commence a vigorous proſecution againſt the cauſer of his death. But ſome of theſe proſecutors we may preſume—we even know—to have themſelves been preſent, aiding and aſſiſting, at the perpetration of what they now repreſent to have been a murder: and, in ſtrictneſs of law, their repreſentation is a juſt one.

Some of theſe Proſecutors we may conceive to have at one time been deſirous that their champion ſhould inflict the death which he has ſuffered; ſhould do the very act, for which they now prefer a capital indictment. If, abjuring the code of honour, and adhering to the rules of that which we are here aſſembled to adminiſter, the priſoners or the deceaſed had declined to accept a meſſage, or been tardy in ſending one, we may doubt whether theſe ſtrenuous aſſerters of the law would not ſcorn to aſſociate with ſuch ſtrict obſervers of it, and reward their pacific conduct with indelible diſgrace. Thus, on the object of their blame, a hard alternative might be thrown—of being *poſted as a coward*, or *indicted for a murder*. But when a man of amiable qualities and eſtimable conduct, as I believe, and almoſt know Mr. Colclough to have been—a public man—their friend and favourite, has fallen, his mourning adherents may think themſelves entitled to have blood for blood, and to make the law an engine of private reſentment, or political revenge. In ſhort, in ſeeming to demand juſtice, they may be only looking for retaliation. Be this, however, as it may, my duty remains the ſame: my duty is to ſtate *mercifully* what I conceived to be the law.

"Homicide, committed ſuddenly, on ſufficient provocation, in the heat of blood, or enſuing on an unpremeditated quarrel, is manſlaughter.—But of this ſpecies of offence there appears to be no evidence in the preſent caſe, under any view which you would be likely, or perhaps warranted, to take of it. But if homicide enſue on a deliberate duel, between parties meeting with deadly weapons, by appointment—ſuch homicide will be murder; and expoſe the ſlayer to the heavieſt penalties of the law. An attempt has been made to diſtinguiſh the preſent from an ordinary duel caſe.

But I will not wound the feelings of the priſoner at the bar, nor inſult your underſtanding by dwelling longer on this topic than while I ſay, that the attempt appears to me to have been utterly unſucceſsful; and the proſecutors to have more than failed to prove the priſoner an aſſaſſin. If, indeed, they had ſucceeded, his crime

would have peculiarly called for the vengeance of the law; and in administering its rigours, you would not feel the least compunction. But, however fair the duel, the homicide ensuing on it is a murder. I feel some *natural reluctance* in stating this to be the *law*; and you may feel uneasiness at being reminded that it is so. However much and justly such combats are to be blamed, you may more abhor the sanguinary notions which produce them; and pity the victims of a law of opinion which you strongly wish to be repealed.

You may have *sons*, you must have friends and relatives yourselves & will be disposed to ask this question of your consciences & hearts, whether the pride and infirmity of human nature might not lead you to wish that these should rather *violate the law*, than endure the *scorn* and *contumely* of (Heaven knows!) an unsparing world; or incur the slightest stain or blemish on their honour. You will wish to give prisoner the benefit of these reflections: but whether you would be warranted to do so, is what I scarcely dare enquire; otherwise than in suggesting cases, which I conceive to be similar in their legal nature, for the purpose of illustrating and explaining your duties here.

If an OFFICER, at the head of his regiment, be called a coward and a scoundrel, and instead of cutting the offender down, challenge and kill him in a duel, he is a murderer by law; and if you are bound to find the prisoner Alcock guilty, you would be equally obliged to return a verdict of conviction against *a gallant officer*, under the circumstances which I have described. Yet, on the other hand, the military punishment and intolerable disgrace, which must inevitably follow from his submitting to the affront, it cannot be necessary for me to dwell upon.

If an aged and infirm, a beloved and respected parent be insulted and reviled, or even struck and beaten in the presence of his son, and this latter happen to kill the aggressor, in a regular appointed duel, the transaction will be murder; and if you cannot acquit the prisoner, you could not acquit *the child*.

If a husband find his wife in the embraces of another, and kill him, unarmed and unresisting, on the spot, this is *manslaughter of the lowest and most venial kind*.

But if, giving the adulterer farther time for preparation, and *a fairer chance for life*, he puts arms in his hands, and meets and kills him in *a duel*, the offence, altering its character, becomes at once a MURDER; and if you are bound to convict the prisoner here, you would be also bound to a conviction in the case which I have

supposed. Not because in morals the criminalty is equal, but because both offences are murder in the eye of the law.

But let me ask of your consciences and your hearts as men, could you convict the officer, the husband, or the son? I have hitherto confined my observations to the case of Alcock. That of the prisoner Dorinzy is somewhat different in its nature. But I have already observed, that his interference does not seem to have been either bloody or obtrusive. At all events, he cannot have assisted in the commission of a murder which was not committed; and an acquittal of the first principal would therefore exculpate him. I will not repeat, lest I might seem to include the austere doctrine of the law; in once stating it, I conceive that I have sufficiently discharged my duty.

Nay, even sitting where I do, I think myself warranted in doubting whether this doctrine be not a sort of anomaly in our code:—existing in *theory*;—almost abrogated in *practice*;—by the astuteness of Judges,—the unanimity of Jurors,—the mercy of the Crown: *Ill-assorted to the manners and habits of these times, it seems indeed to have survived its day; and in the shifting of the social sence, to have been left inadvertently behind.* This, Gentlemen of the Jury, was all I had to say. The evidence is before you. If you believe it, you have heard its legal results from the Bench. You have the law of the land, bearing witness against the prisoners, on the one hand; the law of opinion on the other, endeavouring to excuse them:—the one prescribing rigour; the other suggesting mercy.—It is for you to pronounce, which call you will obey.

The trammels of my office forbid my adding more. But there is another, a far better voice than mine, to which, though I be silent, you may listen still. I mean that still small voice of which we read in Scripture, and which addresses itself to the consciences of good and pious men, in the soft and soothing accents of clemency and peace. Its dictates may be followed with a confidence the most implicit. It is the voice of Him who cannot err; who cannot lead his creatures into error: who, to justice without blemish, unites mercy without bounds, who, all cirminal as we are, can yet acquit us, and be just.—To the influence of these secret and divine monitions, and (as far as infirmity can follow) of this divine example, I surrender you; and commit the case of the prisoners at the Bar. I wait with some anxiety, and much impatience, for your verdict; Judge whether I am impatient for a *capital* conviction."

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOLAR;

OR, THE GHOST OF A SCRAG OF MUTTON.

In the days that are paſt, by the banks of a ſtream,
Whoſe waters but ſlowly were flowing,
With ivy o'ergrown, an old manſion houſe ſtood,
That was built on the ſkirt of a chilling damp wood,
Where the yew-tree and cypreſs were growing.

The villagers ſhook as they paſs'd by the doors,
When they reſted at eve from their labours;
And the traveller many a furlong went round,
If his ears once admitted the terrible ſound
Of the tale that was told by the neighbours.

They ſaid, that the houſe on the ſkirts of the wood
By a ſaucer-ey'd Ghoſt was infeſted,
Which fill'd every heart with confuſion and fright,
By aſſuming ſtrange ſhapes in the dead of the night,
Shapes monſtrous, and foul, and deteſted.

And truly they ſaid,—and the maſter well knew
That the Ghoſt was the greateſt of evils;
For no ſooner the bell of the manſion toll'd one,
Than the frolickſome imp in a fury began
To caper like ten thouſand devils.

He appear'd in all forms the moſt ſtrange and uncouth,
Sure never was goblin ſo daring;
He utter'd loud ſhrieks and moſt horrible cries,
Curs'd his body and bones, and his ſweet little eyes,
Till his impudence grew beyond bearing.

Juſt at this nick o'time, as the maſter's ſad heart
With anguiſh and ſorrow was ſwelling,
He heard that a ſcholar, with ſcience replete,
Full of myſtical lore as an egg is with meat,
Had taken at Cambridge a dwelling.

The ſcholar was verſ'd in all myſtical arts,
Moſt famous was he throughout College :
To the Red Sea full many an unquiet ghoſt,
To repoſe with King Pharoah and his mighty hoſt,
He had ſent through his powerful knowledge.

To this ſcholar, ſo learn'd, the maſter he went,
And as lowly he bent with ſubmiſſion,
Told the freaks of the Ghoſt ; and the horrible frights
That prevented his houſehold from ſleeping o'nights,
And offer'd this humble petition :—.

" That he, the ſaid ſcholar, in wiſdom ſo wiſe,
Would the miſchievous fiend lay in fetters ;
And ſend him, in torments for ever to dwell,
To the nethermoſt pit of the nethermoſt hell,
For deſtroying the ſleep of his betters."

The ſcholar, ſo verſ'd in all myſtical lore,
Told the maſter his prayer ſhould be granted :
Then order'd his horſe to be ſaddled with ſpeed,
And, perch'd on the back of the cream-colour'd ſteed,
Trotted off to the houſe that was haunted.

He enter'd the doors at the fall of the night—
The trees of the foreſt 'gan ſhiver :
The hoarſe raven croak'd, and blue burnt the light,
The owl loudly ſhriek'd, and, pale with affright,
The ſervants like aſpins did quiver.

" Bring ſome turnips and milk !" the ſcholar he cry'd,
In a voice like the echoing thunder—
They brought him ſome turnips, and butter beſide,
Some milk and a ſpoon, and his motions they ey'd,
Quite loſt in conjecture and wonder.

He took up the turnips, and peel'd off the ſkin,
Put them into a pot that was boiling ;
Spread a table and cloth, and made ready to ſup,
Then call'd for a fork, and the turnips fiſh'd up
In a hurry, for they were a ſpoiling.

He mash'd up the turnips with butter and milk—
The hail at the casement 'gan clatter;
Yet the scholar ne'er heeded the tempest without,
But, raising his eyes, and turning about,
Ask'd the maid for a small wooden platter.

He mash'd up the turnips with butter and milk—
The storm came on thicker and faster:
The lightnings blue flash'd, with terrific din,
The wind at each crevice and cranny came in,
Tearing up by the roots lath and plaster.

He mash'd up the turnips with butter and milk—
The mess would have ravish'd a glutton;
When, lo! his sharp bones hardly cover'd with skin,
The Ghost from a nook o'er the window peep'd in,
In the form of *a boil'd scrag of mutton.*

"Ho! ho!" said the Ghost, "what art doing below?"
The scholar look'd up in a twinkling—
"The times are too bad to afford any meat,
So to render my turnips more pleasant to eat,
A few grains of pepper I'm sprinkling."

Then he caught up a fork, and the mutton he seized,
And sous'd it at once on the platter;
Threw o'er it some salt, and a spoonful of fat,
And before the poor Ghost could tell what he was at,
He was gone!—like a mouse down the throat of a cat—
And this is the whole of the matter.

MISCONCEPTION.

A TALE.

Ere Night her sable curtain spread,
Ere Phœbus had retir'd to bed
In Thetis' lap;
Ere drowsy watchmen yet had ta'en
Their early nap;

A wight, by hungry fiend made bold,
To Farmer Fitz Maurice's fold
Did slily creep,
Where num'rous flocks were quiet laid
In th' arms of sleep.

No doubt the sheep he meant to steal;
But, hapless, close behind his heel
Was ploughman Joe,
Who just arriv'd in time to stop
The murd'rous blow.

May ill luck on ill actions wait!
The felon must to justice strait
Be dragg'd perforce,
Where prosecutors urge his guilt
Without remorse.

With fear o'erwhelm'd the victim stands,
Anticipates the dread commands
From th' elbow chair,
Where Justice sits in solemn state,
With brow austere.

'Rogue! what excuse hast thou for this?
For to old Gilbert Fitz Maurice
Thou knew'st full well
The sheep within that fold belong'd:
Come, quickly tell;

'Confess try crime, 'twill nought avail
To say, the mark above the tail
Thou didst not heed;
For G. F. M., in letters large,
Thou plain might'st read.'

''Tis true, I did,' the thief replies,
'But man is not at all times wise;
As I'm a glutton,
I clearly thought that G. F. M.
Meant—GOOD FAT MUTTON."

SHIRTS AND SHIFTS.

AN EPIGRAM.

OLD Mufty had married a modifh young flirt,
Who calling one holiday morn for her fhirt,
"Why, how now," quoth Mufty, "what fay you," quoth he,
"What, do you wear a fhirt, Moll?"—"Be fure, Sir," quoth fhe,
"All women wear fhirts."—"Nay," quoth he, "then, I trow,
"What has long been a riddle, is plain enough now,
"For when women wear *fhirts*, it can lack no great gifts
"To difcern why their hufbands are put to their *fhifts*."

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang,

For November, 1808.

ON the 7th inftant, Lady Barlow received Company, as fhe has been accuftomed to do for fome Months paft on the 1ft Monday evening in every month—Moft of the beauty and fafhion of Madras were at the Government Gardens, where the enlivening dance, and equally exhilarating powers of an excellent Supper and choice Wines kept the Company together until two o'clock in the morning.

On Friday the 21ft ultimo, SUNDY CHINGALVAROYEN, attended by many of the principals of his Caft, waited on the Hon. SIR HENRY GWILLIM, Knt. at his Gardens, and prefented the following Addrefs.

To the Hon'ble SIR HENRY GWILLIM, *Knt. Puifne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.*

MY LORD,

That during your Lordfhip's adminiftration of feveral years as Puifne Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, no

one ſpoke of your Lordſhip's ſmalleſt deed without praiſing yo ur Lordſhip's amiable manners, humanity and wiſe arrangement for the beſt of the country and its inhabitants. We are convinced by ſeveral occurrences that your Lordſhip is the perſon poſſeſſing the love of all the inhabitants of Madras. Under your Lordſhip's adminiſtration the inhabitants enjoyed true happineſs and proſperity, your Lordſhip's care for their wellbeing extended itſelf ſo far as not only to favor them with due juſtice in honor of his Britannic Majeſty but alſo perceiving that a difference aroſe amongſt us to hold their meeting for the performance of our ancient cuſtoms of our caſt, which we have been deprived of ſince the death of our predeceſſor who performed the ſame without the leaſt tendency to a violation of their ancient rules, and your Lordſhip's impartial juſtice in the above great matter done to our peace and everlaſting benefit for the people in public. Although we cannot forbear returning our due praiſe as it would be an evident mark of the greateſt ingratitude to your Lordſhip, we however are not deſirous that this addreſs would paſs for an eulogy only—by no means; we intend and wiſh hereby your Lordſhip will deign to accept from us this ſubmiſſive addreſs as due, to your Lordſhip's merits, we therefore take the liberty to offer to your Lordſhip this addreſs not as a recompence for the benevolence we have enjoyed, but (permit us to ſay) as a public acknowledgement of all the natives: we return again to your Lordſhip with due deference with prayer to the Almighty to be your Lordſhip's guide on leaving the country of our habitation and to make your Lordſhip's Voyage proſperous, that your Lordſhip may live long under the protection of the mild God! we pray that the ſupreme being whom we adore continue health to your Lordſhip both in mind and body and beſtow all manner of happineſs! May all your undertakings with his Britannic Majeſty and the nation be crowned with ſucceſs! May your Lordſhip ſoon return ſafe hither again that we and our families may be rejoiced, ſinging Hymns in praiſe of the great God the living ſoul of the univerſe! And we conclude hoping your Lordſhip will not contrary to your Lordſhip's good temper and natural and innate civility deſpiſe the addreſs which in a moſt ſubmiſſive manner is preſented by,

My Lord,

We have the honor to remain, with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude and reſpect Your Lordſhip's dutiful and moſt obedient and faithful Humble Servants,

(Signed) Sundy Chingalvaroyen, Headman and 240 &c.

in assembly of Tondamandalum Tooloova Oyer Vellala Cast of Ponnary Verpet Naudoo Inhabitants of Madras

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To the Headmen in Assembly of the Ponnary Tondamandalum Tooloova Oyer Vellala Cast, at Madras.

Accept my best thanks for the very tender and affectionate address, which I have received from you. You express thankfulness for protection in the customs of your Cast.—It is but justice in me to say that the correct and loyal conduct of the Inhabitants of Madras in general particularly entitles them to be upheld in their rights and their customs, as it shews how sensible they are to the blessings of a free and equal administration of Justice.

Your very pleasing expressions of regret at my departure, and of approbation of my public conduct have made a deep impression upon my mind; and the Vellala Cast of Madras for this kind remembrance of me, will always hold a place in my regard.

That you may all live long and happy is the sincere wish of,

Your's faithfully,

H. GWILLIM.

PHŒNIX, Madras Roads, *Oct.* 25, 1808.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following improved Regulations for the Post Office Department which are to take effect from the 1st December next.

PARA. 1.—That all Letters of every description, not on the Public Service, shall be liable to Postage, except those from, and bearing the Signature of the Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of Council, Commander in Chief of the Army or His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, on the envelope, or such as may be franked by the Chief Secretary to Government.

2.—That all Letters addressed to the Governor, Commander in Chief, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of Council, or His Majstey's Naval Commander in Chief, shall bear the usual Postage, except such as may be exclusively on the Public Service, form an Official Record, and are included in the List hereafter directed to be delivered in monthly upon honor.

3.—That no Postage be charged on Letters on the Service.

4.—That all Letters marked "On the Service," coming from the following Officers and Offices, and bearing on the envelope the name and official designation of the Person by whom they may be written, shall pass free of Postage.

The Governor,
Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Commander in Chief.
The Admiral.
Their Secretaries,
Members of Council,
Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court,
The Chief Secretary to Government,
The Secretary to Government,
The Secretaries of the Revenue, Commercial, Military, and Medical Boards —Letters to be Endorsed "On Service" and Signed on the Envelops with the words "by order of the Board of ."
Register of the Sudder Adawlut,
Do. of Circuit Courts,
Do. of Zillah Do.

The above Letters to be Endorsed "On Service" and Signed on the Envelope with the words "by order of the Court of ."

Revenue Collectors,
Commercial Residents,
Residents at Durbars and Foreign Courts,
Accountant General,
Post Master General,
General Officers on the Staff.
Chief Engineer,
Commandant of Artillery,
Town Major of Fort St. George,
Commanding Officers of Stations, Corps, or Detachments, Assistant Adjutant & Quarter Masters General of Divisions,
Adjutant General,
Deputy Do. to the King's Troops,
Quarter Master General,
Military Auditor General,
Military Paymaster General,
Paymasters to Stations,
Deputy Do. to the King's Troops,
Judge Advocate General and Deputies,
General Agent for Cavalry Supplies,
Agent for Public Cattle,
Agent for Gun carriages,
Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal of Fort St. George,
Superintending Surgeons of Divisions.

5.—All Letters from, or to, non-Commissioned Officers or privates in His Majesty's Navy and Army, or from, or to, European Non-Commissioned Officers and privates, or from, or to Native Commissioned or non-Commissioned Officers and privates, in the Honorable Company's Marine, and Military Service, shall pass free of Postage, but in order to prevent any abuse of this indulgence, no Letters from the above description of persons, shall be exempted from Postage, unless they bear on the envelope, the official Signature of their respective Commanding Officers.

With a view to prevent as much as possible any abuse of the foregoing indulgence, it is directed that the number of Letters so franked, do not exceed the proportion of one Letter daily to every two hundred Men, in quarter, and of one

Letter to every hundred men when marching or in the field and further that Letters so franked, are to be included in the Register hereafter directed to be sent monthly.

6.—That all Letters marked "On the Service" not attested as afore described, shall be liable to Postage.

7.—That when a Public Officer under Government shall have occasion to correspond with individuals, not on the Public Service, but on the more immediate business of the inviduals, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any other description of Government Securities, &c. &c. the Public Officer forwarding the Letters, shall, in such cases superscribe on the Envelope with his Official Signature, the words "bearing Postage" when Letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office,—the Post Master of the Station to which the Letters goes, shall collect the amount from the party to whom it may be addressed and delivered, and when vice versa, such Letters are addressed by an individual to a Public Officer of Government, the Postage shalll be received from the person delivering the letter at the Post Office.

8—All Letters from Subordinate Officers to their respective Boards are to be addressed to the Board, and not to the Secretary, who is, however, to frank all Letters from the Board in the form before directed, and all Letters to the other Public Officers are to be addressed to the head of the office, and not to any subordinate Officer in it.

9.—That conformable to the principle of charging 1½ fanam for each single letter for evary 100 miles, the following rates are to be adopted.

Letters not exceeding in weight one Rupee to be considered as single from

1 at	————————————————	1½ double.
1½ at	————————————————	2 treble.
2 at	————————————————	2½ quadruple.
2½ at	————————————————	3 or 1 oz. to be

considered as a Packet, and to bear five times the original Postage, and for every additional half ounce, treble the original postage of a single letter, to the place where such letter is addressed, is to be added, to the extent of 12 ounces, beyond which all letters are to be sent by the Cavedy Tappal.

10.—That Postage be levied on all ship letters to, or from, all parts of the world and charged conformable to the following table of rates, with the exception of Europe letters from, and to, the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Council, and Naval and Military Commander in Chief.

Single letter weighing as marked in the preceding table to pay 3 fanams and beyond that, to increase at the rate of 1½ fanam for every half Rupee weight still the weight shall exceed twelve Rupees, when they are considered as Packets and subject to the payment of one Pagoda.

11.—All Ship Letters for the out Stations to be liable to the rates specified in the foregoing table, in addition to the established inland postage, and that on all Ship Letters for the out stations, upon which the ships Postage has not been paid "Ship Postage not paid" is to be marked on the envelope, and the Ship Postage thereof, as well as the inland Postage thereon, is to be collected by the Post Master of the Station, at which the person resides, to whom the Letter is addressed. That the ship Postage on all Letters intended for exportation, is to be collected from the parties at the foregoing rates by the Post Master of the office into which the Letter is first put, along with the inland Postage they may bear to the General Post Office,

12.—That, as an encouragement to persons having Ship Letters to bring them to the Post Office, a reward of one fanam shall be paid to the person so bringing them on delivery thereof.

13.—That all News Papers pay postage; that those (with the exception of the Government Gazette) within the weight of one ounce, be considered as single Letters and pay accordingly, and that all beyond that weight pay prorato according to their weight—That the Government Gazette shall be, for the present, charged only with half Postage,

14.—That the Master Attendant shall immediately report to the General Post Office, the arrival of all vessels from Europe, and particularly attend to the early landing of their letter Packets, which are to be sent to the General Post Office and there opened, the Secretary to Government, or some one deputed by him, attending to receive the public despatches, and when the letters for the Governor, Commander in Chief, and Members of Council shall have been selected, the remainder shall be registered previous to their being delivered to the public.

15.—That the Boxes of Letters for Europe be finally closed at the Post Office, and when enclosed forwarded to the Officee of the Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

16.—That the Master Attendant shall give early intimation to the General Post Office of the intended departure of all vessels for any of the Eastern British Possessions, Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere, with which there is no inland communication, and deliver to the Commanders of such vessels on their departure, any Letter Packets that may be sent to his Office from the General Post Office, and obtain a receipt for the same, which receipt is to be lodged in the Post Office.

17.—That hereafter the hours for the despatch of the Tappal shall be six in the evening, and the hours for the General Postage Office to be open to the public, shall be as follows:

From 10 A. M. at 1 P. M. for both the receipt and delivery of Letters and from 3 at 5 P. M. for the receipt of Letters only.

18.—That no Letters or Parcels containing money, jewels, or any article of value, shall be permitted to be sent by Tappal.

19.—That no detention whatever of the mails must be suffered at any of the inland Stations; that when the Public Service requires it, an Express may be despatched, but at the risk of the person causing it to be despatched for any improper abuse of this privilege.

In order to ascertain correctly that the preceding Regulation has been acted upon to its full extent, a table to be prepared at the General Post Office shewing the distance and probable time of arrival at each Station, with which the returns to be made by the person in charge at each Station will be compared, and the collector be held responsible for any delay which may occur.

20.—All public Officers, both Civil and Military, shall send to the Office of the Paymaster or other Public Officer from whom he shall receive his pay, a list of the Public Letters despatched by him during the month preceding, with the following attestation upon honor at the foot of the same.

"*I do hereby certify upon my Honor that the above is a correct List of all the public Letters despatched under my Signature during the month of and that they were solely and entirely on the public Service.*"

21.—That no abstract of pay be discharged except it be accompanied by a list

to the above effect, and if it be paid without attention to this point, that circumstance alone to be considered as a sufficient cause of retrenchment.

22.—The lists given in by the Officers in the Civil Department to be forwarded to the Office of the Civil Auditor, with the monthly accounts of the person paying the abstracts, and those in the Military Department, to the Office of the Military Auditor General.

23.—That the lists so forwarded do remain in deposit in the Office to which they are sent for the purpose of comparing, if required, with the list which will be ordered to be forwarded direct from the persons in charge of the Subordinate Post Office to the Post Master General.

24.—With the view of obviating the possibility of misconception with regard to the Letters intended to be exempted from Postage, it is to be unequivocally understood, that with the exception of Letters from the Honorable the Governor, Commander in Chief, a Member of Council, His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or such as are franked by the Chief Secretary to Government, all Letters and Papers that are not exclusively on the business of the *Public Service*, and that have not been previously entered as an *Official Record*, are to be subject to Postage, and should it come to the knowledge of the Governor in Council, that any of the Officers, Civil or Military, now authorized to address Letters on the Service, make an improper use of the trust so reposed in them, by conveying letters on their own private concerns under a cover superscribed "On the Service," the Governor in Council will consider it to be a disqualification for office.

25.—Should the name of any Public Officer, obliged from his situation to carry on a public correspondence, be omitted in the list, he will address a Letter to Government stating the nature of his public correspondence, when if it is deemed of sufficient importance, his name will be added to the list, or same public Officer already included in the list, be directed to superscribe his letters on the Service.

26.—Any Officer on duty or leave of absence, at the Presidency, having occasion to correspond on public Service, will carry his letter to the Adjutant General, who upon being satisfied that the letter is exclusively upon the public Service, will frank the same.

27.—All Officers similarly situated at the Subordinates will apply to the Commanding Officers of the Stations where they may be.

28.—With a view of preventing the suppression of private Letters, and the misappropriation of their Postage, it is directed that in future all receipts granted at the Post Office, for Letters delivered in, either at the Presidency or Subordinates, shall be upon stamped paper specifying the rate of single Postage, date of letter, i. e. whether single, double or more.

Distinct stamps shall be issued for each description of Letters which shall have engraved on them the word single, double, treble, quadruple, or packet, and the same shall be repeated in each of the Native Languages.

With this facility of discovery, every individual, both European, and Native, whose Letters does not reach its destination will be enabled to obtain redress upon application to the Post Master General.

The Governor in Council deems it proper to repeat that any deviation from the preceding Rules will not fail to subject the offending person to the severest public displeasure.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
November 18, 1808.

G. BUCHAN.
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 26.

On Friday last, the 21st curt. a Court of Vice Admiralty was held at the New Court House, pursuant to adjournment made on the 10th ultimo, for the dispatch of such business as might be brought before it.

As the Commission, under the seal of the high court of admiralty of England, authorizes the commissary of the vice admiralty court of Bengal, to appoint a deputy commissary of the said court that clause of the commission being read by the register, Sir Henry Russell said, "under the authority thus vested in me, I have appointed Sir John Royds, who has been pleased to signify his willingness to accept the same, to be deputy commissary of this court of vice admiralty." The appointment, under the hand of Sir Henry Russell and under the seal of the court, being then read, Sir John Royds took the oaths of office, the officers of court and the audience standing, during the ceremony, as a mark of respect.

Mr. Advocate General Smith, who was absent on account of indisposition, on the opening of the court, on the 10th ultimo, was now sworn, and enrolled as an advocate of the court of vice admiralty.

Sir Henry Russell then delivered a short address from the bench. He did not intend, said his lordship, to make on this occasion a speech of inauguration, but one much more humble and useful, which had for its object briefly to explain the practice and course of proceedings in courts of admiralty which were entirely new to himself, to the advocates, to the officers, and to them all. He had himself, since his appointment, assiduously laboured to gain information from all the sources within his reach.—Sir Henry in his opening touched upon the national importance of courts of admiralty. It was by the just proceedings in these courts that England while she was eminently great and warlike, maintained at the same time, her high character as a just and honorable nation. It was the regular proceedings in courts of prize that chiefly distinguished fair and honorable warfare from acts of piracy. The judicial investigation of prize property was indispensibly necessary and just to all the parties interested. Till the claims that might be set up against the property, were investigated, it was impossible to say to whom it was to be adjudged. The crown might have claims upon it, the subjects of the crown, or the subjects of a foreign state, might also have just claims to it, which

were all neceſſary to be inveſtigated before it could be adjudged to belong to the captors. The court was open to any individual, who conceived that he had a claim to the property, and it was on theſe obvious grounds that no ſpecies of prize property wherever or under whatever circumſtances captured, could be conſidered as belonging to the captor, till duly condemned in a court of prize.

Having enlarged on theſe topics at ſome length, Sir Henry Ruſſell proceeded to offer a few obſervations on the duties of the officers of vice admiralty courts; and firſt, touching the duty of the marſhall. Sir Henry here remarked, that he had, at firſt doubted whether he had authority to appoint a marſhall, as the commiſſion did not convey or rather did not expreſs ſuch authority, his doubts however had been removed, not only by the inſtructions he had received from the commiſſion, from the lords of the admiralty; in which the office of marſhall is particularly mentioned, and ſome of his duties pointed out; but alſo by referring to ſuch documents and information as he had been able to obtain, and the practice of other courts on the ſubject. In 1734, a commiſſion had been appointed in England, to aſcertain and to report among other things, as to what officers did belong to the high court of admiralty; and in the report of the commiſſioners, the office of marſhall and regiſter are expreſsly mentioned, and their duties pointed out; and the practice of theſe officers has ever ſince been regulated by their report. In the ſeveral courts eſtabliſhed at the Cape, at Ceylon, at Bombay, and at Madras, marſhalls have been appointed, and therefore he conſidered it proper to appoint one in this court.

It was the duty of the marſhall, either perſonally or by a ſufficient deputy, to go on board every prize brought within the juriſdiction of the court, and to take charge of the veſſel, and all the property on board. By the term charge, as here uſed, was to be conſidered no more than that the marſhall ſhould take ſuch charge of the prize ſhip and cargo, as effectually to prevent any part of the property on board, from being embezzled or loſt. He was to put ſeals upon the hatches, and to take ſuch other precautions as might appear neceſſary for the ſafety of the property, and of which he was to continue in charge, until an interlocutory decree, or final adjudication, was pronounced by the court.

In the port of London, it had been the uniform practice, for the marſhall to take charge of all prizes entering the Thames. In the out-ports where there was no marſhall, two of the comiſſion-

ers and the naval officer of the port, take charge in the same way, as where there is a marshal. If any part of the cargo was of a perishable nature or likely to receive injury, by being kept on board, it became the duty of the marshal to make a report on the subject, to the court, for their instructions. Sir Henry continued, and laid down the further duties of the marshal conformably to the practice in England. The same practice was followed at the Cape, and also at Bombay, and Ceylon, the only two courts of admiralty, which in this country, had yet been set in action. The court of vice admiralty, lately established at Madras, had not he believed, yet commenced proceedings.

An erroneous idea had gone abroad that the captor, having brought his prize within the jurisdiction of an admiralty court, had the choice of proceeding against the prize in that court or not, and that, if he the captor, thought fit, he might carry the prize vessel and cargo, from the jurisdiction of one court to another, a position, which the learned judge positively denied. Whenever a prize came within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty, she was no longer under the controul of the captor, and proceedings were to be entered against her, in that court without delay. The act of parliament had limitted the time, within which these proceedings were to commence, to five days; and Sir William Scott, had further limitted the period to forty-eight hours. It would be unreasonable in the extreme, were the captor to be at liberty to carry the property from one jurisdiction to another. He was not the sole party concerned;—under the condemnation of the property, he was only a sharer—his officers, his crew, the crown, and the subjects of the crown might be claimants; and until the property were regulary condemned not a titile of it could be held as belonging to the captor. Would it be fair or just, that the interest of all the other parties concerned, should be put to risk by the property, being carried hence to Madras, thence to Bombay, and probably from thence to England? If so, where was it to stop? As far as respected himself, his duty should be discharged, and he would take care that, whatever prize property was brought within the jurisdiction of this court, should be here adjudged.

Sir Henry went on to state the duty of captors, with respect to the papers and property, found on board captured vessels; and having adverted to various particulars, respecting prize property, and the practice of the court, he remarked that to the directions he had laid down, he should strictly conform, till he was corrected

by ſome higher authority, and at the ſame time he expected that they would, in like manner, be complied with by thoſe to whom they related.

In adverting to the ſtanding interrogatories on the part of the crown, Sir Henry Ruſſel remarked that it was ſtrictly enjoined that three or more, but at the leaſt three of the officers of the prize veſſel, ſhould give their anſwers, to theſe interrogatories. Some delay no doubt was thereby occaſioned, but that was amply counterbalanced, by the effect thence reſulting, in eliciting the truth, as had been manifeſted, in the practice of Sir William Scott, who, in collating and comparing the anſwers of the different parties, had in many caſes got at the truth, which otherwiſe would have been perhaps impoſſible; and here Sir Henry, offered a high and deſerved compliment to the preſent judge of the high court of admiralty, whoſe ingenuity and acuteneſs, he remarked, had never been ſurpaſſed.

In concluſion, the learned judge declared that with reſpect to any errors or informalities that had ariſen previouſly or ſubſequently to the inſtitution of the court, he was fully diſpoſed to give them as indulgent conſideration as he could do, legally. The buſineſs was new, it was ſtrange to them all, and therefore much allowance was due, and, he believed, that he ſhould ſtand in need of his ſhare of the indulgence. He repeated that he ſhould not be eaſily ſtopped, from taking the moſt lenient and favourable view of whatever informalities or miſtakes had occurred, under a fair and honorable intention; in all ſuch caſes he would be as indulgent as he could be legally: further he could not go. If any particular inſtances claimed an indulgence beyond what it was in his power to give, he would be diſpoſed to make them the ſubject of a ſpecial report to the lords of the admiralty.

There being no buſineſs in ſufficient forwardneſs to proceed upon, the court was adjourned till Saturday next the 29th inſtant.

Ralph Uvedale and Philip Brady, eſqrs. have been appointed commiſſioners for taking the examinations in the court of vice admiralty.

November 1, 1808.

A court of vice admiralty was held on Saturday laſt, purſuant to adjournment, made on the 21ſt ultimo, but there being no prize cauſes ready to be called on, the court was adjourned till Saturday the 12th inſtant.

CAWNPORE,—Sept. 29.

Yesterday his Excellency the Commander in Chief reviewed His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons (King's Royal Irish) in Brigade, with the 1st Native Cavalry, commanded by lieut. colonel Browne, and the former by major Johnston. After performing many evolutions and manœuvres in speed, His Excellency was pleased, before he left the ground, to express himself highly gratified by the performance, discipline, and appearance of the two regiments; and the same evening gave out the following General Order.

G. O. Head Quarters, Cawnpore, Sept. 23.

"The Review this morning, of his Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons and 1st regiment of native cavalry, in brigade, afforded the commander in chief the highest satisfaction. His Excellency was particularly struck with the appearance and performance of his Majesty's 8th light dragoons. The perfection this excellent corps has attained, in all the essential points of celerity of movement, compactness of order, the correctness and promptitude with which the different changes of position were effected, and the justness and precision with which the new positions were taken, claimed the commander in chief's fullest approbation, and reflect great credit on Major Johnston, and the officers and men under his command.

"The good order which prevails in the interior of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, and the willing and constant attention, with which the exertions of the officers of that corps have been directed to perfect its discipline, have been reported to the commander in chief, by major general St. Leger, in the strongest terms of praise; and the regiment in the Field this morning, bore the most ample, as well as the most honorable testimony to the success, by which these exertions have been attained."

In the evening His Excellency the Commander in Chief was entertained at the Mess of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, attended by Major General St. Leger, Sir William Kier, Adjutant General, Colonel Eden, Quarter Master General, the whole of the staff and suite of his excellency and of the station, officers commanding regiments, and all the field officers of the cantonments—upwards of sixty sat down to table. The band of the regiment played after dinner appropriate tunes to the different toasts, among which were the following:

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with three times three,—Music playing '*The Grenadier's March.*'

God save the King.—'*Rule Britannia,*'

The Queen and Royal Family.

The Duke of York and Army.

The Prince of Wales and the Army in India, &c. &c. &c'

"Previously to his departure, his excellency and family, were present at an elegant ball and supper, given by his majesty's 8th

dragoons and 53d regiment, in conjunction with all the other corps at that station.

His excellency took his departure for Culpee, on the 19th curt. under a salute of 17 guns from the park of artillery, highly pleased with the good order of all the corps at that station; and with the hospitality of its society.

"The Race Course, on the 28th ultimo, the morning of the review, exhibited a display, surpassing in fashion and beauty, all that had ever before been seen at Cawnpore."

FATAL DUEL.

On Saturday evening, between the hours of seven and eight, a meeting took place under the great tree of Kidderpore road, between two military gentlemen, holding staff appointments at this presidency. The dispute is said to have originated in some expressions used by one of the parties, which the other thought it incumbent on him to resent. They went to the spot, unaccompanied by seconds, and, it is said, exchanged shots, at a distance of 10 paces upon a signal given by one of their servants, who attended with a lanthorn. At the first fire, the ball from one of the gentlemen's pistols entered the forehead of his antagonist, who instantly fell, and expired. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body of the decease on Sunday, who gave in a verdict of "wilful murder, by a person or persons unknown." [*Hurk. Oct.* 10.

BATTLE OF LASWARREE.

Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the Battle of *Laswarree*, (fought the 1st November 1803, under the personal command of the late LORD LAKE); in commemoration of that glorious and ever memorable day, Lieut. GILBERT gave an elegant entertainment, at the Barrackpore Theatre, to a select party of Friends; and on Wednesday evening, a sumptuous Ball and supper was given by the same gentleman, to LORD MINTO, and a party of Ladies and Gentlemen from Calcutta. The Dances commenced early, and continued till Supper was announced:—after which it was resumed again, and a few Masks introduced. His Lordship retired before 12, but the rest of the Company did not break up until 5 o'clock, the ensuing Morning.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Collins, Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

Mr. Edward Smalley, Assistant under the collector of Tanjore.

Mr. M. Brown, Acting Superintendent of the Custom department in Malabar.

Mr. M. D. Cockburn, Assistant under the Judge at Verdachellum.

Mr. T. H. Baber, Acting 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of the Western Division.

Mr. Joseph Dacre, Register to the Provincial Court of the Centre Division.

Mr. H. G. Keene. 2d Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. William Dodwell, Deputy Commercial Resident at Maddepollam.

Mr. John Cotton, Senior Assistant under the Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. John Harrison, Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. F. A. Grant, Collector of Land Customs.

Mr. W. Cook, Collector of Sea Customs.

Mr. G. J. Hadow, assistant under the Collector of Sea Customs.

Mr. W. Sanders, deputy Collector of Land Customs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, October, 28, 1808.

The Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Lieutenant Andrews of the Madras European Regiment and Mr. Conductor Pearson to the Non-effective list, according to their respective applications; the former on the ground of certified Sickness, the latter in consideration of his long service and infirmities.

The Governor in Council directs that the following promotions shall take place.

Cavalry.—Senior Cadet of Cavalry Mr. R. Mansfield to be Cornet, vice Crowther promoted—date of Rank the 10th of September 1808.

Artillery.—Messrs. T. H. Thoresby, J. H. Hockley, and C. W. Black, Cadets of Artillery to be Lieutenant Fireworkers—date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Madras European Regiment.—Senior Ensign P. H. Newall to be Lieutenant, vice Andrews transferred to the Non-effective establishment, date of rank the 12th of October, 1808.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign George Field Junior to be Lieutenant vice Reid, deceased; date of rank the 19th of October, 1808.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign H. Dowden to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson deceased, date of rank the 4th September, 1808.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign J. R. Godfrey, to be Lieutenant—date of rank the 17th of August.

November 1, 1808.

Mr. Edward Stokes to be a Conductor of Ordnance, vice Wells placed on the Invalid establishment.

November 4, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant Hugh Scott of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to be Assistant Quarter Master General in the Northern Division, vice Vernon promoted.

Lieutenant William Kelso of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry to be Brigade Major to the Force in Travancore, vice Scott.

Captain Alexander Balmain of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry to act as Assistant Quarter Master General in the Southern Division, vice Kelso removed.

Lieutenant Henry Swain of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion; vice Davie promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Hicks of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, vice Macleod promoted.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Edmonds of the 16th Native Regiment to be Quarter Master of Brigade to the detachment stationed in Berar.

November 8, 1808.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Promotions shall take place

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant George L. Wahab to be Captain of a Company—Lieutenant James Wahab to be Captain Lieutenant—and Ensign T. W. Scoons to be Lieutenant, date of rank 21st October 1808, in succession to Captain C. Hatton deceased.

November 15, 1808,

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

8th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Captain Lieutenant A. Macleod to be Captain of a Troop, vice West deceased date of rank 27th October 1808.

Senior Lieutenant B. E. Tichbore to be Captain Lieutenant, and Senior Cornet H. Willock, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Macleod promoted Commissions dated 27th October 1808.

Address from the principal Inhabitants at Tranquebar to Thos. Newnham, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, on his departure for Seringapatam.

SIR,

You will hereby kindly receive at the moment you leave us, our warmest and most cordial thanks for the laborious pains taken in order to further the welfare and internal tranquillity of this colony; for the gentleness with which every one of your measures were marked, for that mildness in your Administration which forced us to esteem the authority that governed us, and which for the moment brought us to forget the unfortunate situation of our respective Nations towards one another. Be you thanked for the regard shewn to our laws, for the unremited assistance you at all times willingly and chearfully bestowed upon the executive justice, and thereby made it possible for the same to go the straight and even road undisturbed by cabals and chicanery.. Be you thanked for the mildness with which you treated the faulty, for the lenity with which you tolerated the weak—for the readiness with which you endeavoured to assist, by your compassion—where no other assist-

ance was possible.—Never was your ear closed to the complaints of the sufferer, to the Petitions of the needful—Ever was your hand open—and ever ready to help and relieve—The tears of the sufferers that you wiped of, and the silent blessings of the indigent is your simple but select eulogium—the unaffected sorrow of every Citizen at your retiring confirms in the strongest manner this panegyric.

These few lines contain no flattery, why should we stoop to flattery—it is the candid offerings of grateful hearts, that closely have been united to you by manifold benefactions—it is an everlasting offer of gratitude to the man who for the first time occasioned us surrow when he left us.—The monument which you have raised amongst us, will remain everlasting, because regard for you is its basis—gratitude and thankfulness have placed it—and remembrance of all the mild and friendly virtues which makes mankind amiable, and the Man invested with authority estimable, shall maintain it erect amongst us until the latest times.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Tranquebar, 8th November, 1808.

MR. NEWNHAM'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

Before my departure to my new employ; which now must be immediate, permit me to return to you my sincerest thanks for the address with which you have so kindly and voluntarily honoured me. Though under present circumstances, I, as a public servant of the British Government, am most proud of such a testimonial being conferred on me by the principal Danish Inhabitants in this place, I feel that their very favourable intentions have too highly estimated any services which I have, however willingly been enabled to perform. The conduct however, which you kindly ascribe to me is what my Government has wished, and in any exertions, which may have been successful, I was still only performing my bounden duty in the execution of its orders, and owe my success chiefly to the ready co-operation of the Inhabitants themselves.—I thank you for the delicate manner in which you have adverted to the situation of the two countries, shall only express hopes that a friendly intercourse and alliance may be speedily re-established between the two Governments, and that the mutual friendliness evinced by their subjects in a distant settlement, may promote this desirable event.

I shall now express how happy I am as a private individual in enjoying the good opinion of so many respectable Danish Gentlemen; and pleased at my good fortune in being deemed worthy, considering the few months since I first became known among you, of this opinion being publickly manifested.—I thank you for your general kindness and attentions, and assure you that they shall always be kept in remembrance, and this recollection will be even accompanied with a thankful sense of the conduct which I have experienced on your parts during my residence at this place. Wishing you all every success and happiness.

I remain, GENTLEMEN, &c &c.

Tranquebar, 9th Nov. 1808. THOMAS NEWNHAM.

PROSPECT OF PEACE WITH AMERICA.

On Thursday the 24th inst. intelligence was received from Calcutta, announcing the arrival at that port of the American ship Magdalen, capt. Wilson, from New York on the 18th of June last.

The Magdalen sailed by the special permission of the American Government, and at the time of her departure it was expected, that the embargo in the American ports would be taken off and the Act of Non-importation be repealed.

In consequence of the violence of the enemy, it was anticipated, that America and the Mother country would shortly enter into a Treaty of Alliance, to repel the repeated aggressions of the French Ruler.

The election of president had not, we understand, taken place at the time of the departure of the Magdalen.

A despatch was this morning received from Lucknow, announcing the death of her Highness the Navaab I Auleah, the mother of his Highness the Vizier, on the 15th current, at 4 P. M. Her Highness had attained the advanced age of 70. The funeral was expected to take place about midnight. In consequence of this melancholy event, the following general orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, were this day issued:—

Fort William, October 25, 1808.

"The right honorable the governor general in council having received from the resident at Lucknow, intelligence of the melancholy event of the death of Her Highness the NAVAAB I AULEAH, the Mother of His Highness the Vizier, is pleased to direct, that as a testimony of public regret at Her Highness's decease, and of respect to His Highness the Vizier, minutes guns to the number of 70, answering to the Age of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at Noon this day, with the Flag half mast high.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to permit, from and after this date, the exportation of Grain of every description from Bengal by Sea, under the conditions stated in the Proclamation of the 21st of September 1807, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th of that month.

Fort William, Oct. 21, 1808.

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Richard Becher, nominated to take charge of the duties of the Salt Agency at Tumlook.

Mr. James King, ditto ditto Hidgelee,

Mr. James Irwin, ditto ditto Cuttack.

Mr. David Campbell, collector of the district of Moorshedabad:

Mr. J. T. Shakespear, sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Campbell, head assistant to the secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Philip Monckton, second assistant to the secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. H. Turnbull, deputy register of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the regulations.

Mr. W. Dorin, first assistant to the register and to the Translator.

Mr. R. Brown, second assistant to the register and to the Translator.

Mr. James Pattle, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah Rajeshahy.

Mr. George Oswald, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Dinagepore.

Mr. Alexander Wright, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tirhoot.

Mr. Henry Parry, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah Tipperah.

Mr. John Eliot, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah Nuddeah.

Mr. William Trower, Deputy collector of Government customs at Agra.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, October 7, 1808.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain-lieut. William Colt, to be captain of a company from the 13th January 1803, vice Gerard retired.

Lieut. William Ball, to be captain-lieut. from the 13th January 1808, vice Colt, promoted.

Ensign John Campbell, to be lieut. from the 13th January 1808, vice Ball, promoted.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Edward Thomas Walker to be lieut. from the 20th September 1808, vice Meyrick deceased.

October 10, 1808.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to appoint captain L. Wiggins, of the 1st battalion 20th regiment native infantry, and Supernumerary Aid-de-Camp to his Lordship, to be one of his Aids-de-Camps, in the room of colonel Richardson, from the date of the despatch of the ship on which that officer embarked for Europe.

October 17, 1808.

Ordered, that the following Paragraph of general Letter, received from the honorable the court of directors, under date the 1st June 1808, be published in general orders:

Par. 10 "We have appointed the Reverend Thomas Thomason, a chaplain on your establishment, and as we are informed by your late advices, that a Clergyman is much wanted to officiate at the church at Calcutta known by the name of the second church, we direct, that you appoint Mr. Thomason to that special duty: but this is not to be considered as giving him any claim to rank above the chaplains already on the establishment, according to the gradation laid down in our Letter of the 5th June 1805, Para. 25, as Mr. Thomason's appointment is to be understood as Junior chaplain on your present establishment.

Mr. Peter Fair having produced the counterpart covenant of his appointment as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly.

October 24, 1808.

The governor general in council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major Thomas Shuldham to be lieut.-colonel, from the 22d September 1808, vice Colebroke, deceased.

Captain Udny Yuly, to be major from the same date, vice Shuldham, promoted.

Captain-lieut. Lewis Wiggins, to be captain, from the same date, vice Yule, promoted.

Lieut. John M'Innis, to be captain-lieut. from the same date, vice Wiggins, promoted.

Ensign James Brookes, to be lieut. from the same date, vice M'Innis, promoted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Georgiana Packet, captain Leigh, dropped down the river on the 6th current, previous to her final departure for England.

The Hon. Company's extra ships *Northumberland*, *Harriets* and *Indus*, have come in from Madras, since our last publication. The two former left Madras Roads on the 2d, and the latter on the 16th ultimo.

The Argo, captain A. Barclay, is also arrived in the river, from Madras, having sailed under the same convoy.

Passengers per Argo:—Mrs. Barclay,—lieut. M'Callister, H. M. 34th regt.—Mr. John Calder, free merchant.

The Brig Euphrates, captain T. Hack, is arrived in the river from Madras, the 9th current.

By the late arrivals from Penang, we learn, that the Mornington, captain Dunlop, which left her Pilot on the 7th ult. for China, had passed in safety.

The H. C. Ship Streatham, captain C. Dale, arrived at Kidgeree on the 28th ult. last from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 1st August.

The following is a correct list of Passengers by the Streatham:—

For Bengal.—E. C. Lawrence, esq. factor—Mr. Fry Magniac, writer,—Mr. Horace Wilson, Mr. George Babington, Mr. W. J. Stevens, assistant surgeons, Mr. John Cunningham, Mr. Samuel Humfrays, free mariners,—Mr. John Bowen, light house keeper.

Detachment of H. M. 56th regt. of foot,—lieut. John Butler,—ensigns Duncan Gordon, James Chadwicke, and John Lloyd,—99 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 2 women,—96 H. M. recruits and 3 women.

For Madras.—Mrs. Susannah Rowles,—miss Catherine Rowles,—major general Sir G. B. Broughton, bart.—col. James Rowles,—captain Foister, H. M. 17th light dragoons,—lieut. Parkhurst, aid-de camp to Sir G. Broughton,—Mr. Henry Martlock, writer,—messrs. Thomas Crichton, Alexander Crichton, J. Wright, Charles Duckenfield, John Smith, Henry Bevan, James Kinsey, Henry Kett, John Hunt, Francis Mountford, and James Logan, cadets.

The Streatham having sprung her foremast, it was judged necessary that she should put into Brazil; and for that purpose, she parted from admiral Bertie's fleet on the 10th, and arrived on the 17th of July, at Rio Janeiro, where, with the assistance received from his majesty's ships, her foremast was taken out and refitted in the course of a few days, and the ship put to sea on the first of August. It was intended that she should have touched at Madras, but after running down her easting, she met such unfavorable winds, has prevented her making the coast; and had she persevered and reached Madras, it would have become necessary to proceed to Trincomallie, it was therefore judged more advisable to put into port.

The Streatham, on the 24th ult. fell in, to the eastward, with a French privateer, which, during the night, approached within half a mile, when probably not liking a nearer view of the Streatham, he hauled his wind and stood to the southward. The privateer appeared to be about 400 tons burthen, and capable of mounting 20 or 24 guns. She had no fore-top-gallant mast up, as she approached under cover of the night, her hull could not be distinctly observed.

On the following day, the 25th October, the Streatham spoke his majesty's ship Sir Francis Drake, was so closely in the enemy's track, there is reason to hope that captain Harris would fall in with her either on his passage to Cheduba, or on his arrival there.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE BRAZILS.

The intelligence from Brazil, received by the Streatham, is such as we were prepared to expect. The usual spirit of English enterprize, had completely overstocked the South American market with European goods, of all descriptions, and considerable losses

were expected in consequence. The Portuguese government is particularly friendly to the views and interests of the English merchants; but under the most favorable auspices it will require considerable time to establish an extensive mart for those European goods, to which the people are not yet generally familiarized.

Although the outward bound cargoes from England to Rio de Janeiro, were in a great measure unsaleable at saving prices, very advantageous returns were expected to arise upon their homeward cargoes.

Letters received in Town from Brazil, speak of the strong probability of an extensive and valuable trade, being speedily opened between that Country and Bengal, to be carried on in Portuguese bottoms.

Sir Sydney Smith, with four sail of the line, remained at Rio Janeiro. Sir Sydney's conduct was such as to command universal respect and esteem, both from his Countrymen and from the Portugueze.

Lord Strangford, the British Envoy to the Prince of Brazil, arrived at Rio Janeiro, in the *President* Frigate, two days before the sailing of the *Streatham*.

The Prince of Brazil has instituted a new order of Knighthood entitled, "the Order of Fidelity."

Public Affairs in Brazil, were in a state of tranquility, and there was no immediate appearance that their peace would be disturbed. A Commercial Treaty had been formed, under the sanction of Sir Sydney Smith, between the Portugueze and Spanish Government in South America, which in its operation promised to open a favouble outlet for articles of British manufacture.

BOMBAY MARINE PROMOTIONS.

October [illegible]

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint captain Thom[as] Turner, to the situation of acting commodore from the 17th instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint sen[ior] captain Edward Lowes, and junior captain Thomas Dade Beaty, to fill up [the] seats at the Marine Board vacated by the departure of commodore Borlase [and] captain Skinner for Europe.

Captain John Hayes, of the Marine Establishment at this Presidency, hav[ing] been permanently appointed by the honorable Court of Directors to the Mar[ine] service in Bengal, as deputy master attendant, the honorable the governor in co[un]cil is pleased to promote junior captain Charles Keys to the rank of senior capta[in] and first lieutenant John Lawrence to the rank of junior captain, their comm[is]sions bearing date the 1st of this month.

BOMBAY SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—*Oct.* 20.

On Sunday morning the Honorable Company's extra ship Lord Eldon, captain Young, and on the same day late in the evening the honorable company's extra ship the Carmarthern, capain Ross, anchored in the harbour. The above ships left England on the 10th of June in company with his majesty's ship La Chiffonne who left them at Madeira from which place they sailed on the 10th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Lord Eldon:—Mr. Honor,—captain Crofts,—for Ceylon, Mr. Smith,—Mr. Walker,—Mr. Higgins,—Mr. Grinly,—Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Cockburn, king's service.

Per Carmarthen:—Mr. Stephenson, Solicitor,—Mrs. Stephenson and three children,—Mr. C. Thomas, Merchant, Mrs C. Thomas,—Miss Smith,—Mr. Wedderburn, writer,—Mr. Leslie, surgeon,—Mr. Leighton, cadet,—Mr Davidson, ditto.—Mr. Ogg,—Mr. Harriott, Bombay marine,—Mr. Harrower, free mariner,—Mr. Wilson, ditto,—Mr. Paterson, ditto,—Mr Barton, wife of ditto,—4 native servants, 37 Chinamen and 27 lascars

Arrived at Bombay on the 30th October his majesty's ship the Neride, from Bushire on the 16th.

On the way down the Gulph the Nereide met the honorable company's cruizer Sylph which she had outsailed on the passage: two large Dows full of Desperadoes attacked the little Sylph, in sight of the Nereide, and after a conflict, boarded and carried her. The Sylph had lieutenant Denton and 26 men killed, and her commander lieutenant Graham and 3 men dangerously wounded. The pirates took the Sylph in tow, but the Nereide soon got up with them, recovered the cruizer and sunk both the Dows and all their crews.

Calcutta, October 19, 1808.

Accounts were received in Town, on Thursday last, of the capture of the Ship *Peggy*, Captain Learnmouth, off the Basses, near the Eastern shore of Ceylon, by the French frigate the *Caroline*, on the 5th ult.

The *Peggy* was bound from Calcutta to Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah, with a very valuable Cargo, insured at this Presidency, to the amount of nearly five lacs of sicca rupees. This capture occasions one of the heaviest losses that has fallen, for some years past, from a single ship on the Calcutta Offices of Insurance; and its occurrence at this time, when the usual Commercial intercourse of India is so much abridged, by the state of public affairs in Europe and America, is the more sensibly felt.

The Ship *Perseverance* belonging to Bombay, was also captured by *La Caroline*, the beginning of last month, off Ceylon. The loss arising by the capture of the *Perseverence*, falls entirely on Bombay.

The *Janet*, a small vessel bound to Bencoolen has also fallen into the hands of the Enemy.

The *Jena*, French national Corvette captured early in the present month, the ship *Swallow*, bound from Prince of Wales Island to Calcutta.

The *Swallow* and her cargo are, we understand, insured in Calcutta to the extent of a lac and twenty thousand rupees.

The late officers of the *Swallow*, who were found on board the *Jena*, National Corvette, when captured by the *Modeste* report that before the *Swallow* left Prince of Wales Island, accounts were received there of the loss of the *Triton*, bound from this port to China, on the Blenhim Shoal, in the Straits of Malacca. The ship and cargo are stated to be totally lost. The officers and crew were saved.

The fate of the *Triton* adds very heavily to the losses of the Insurers to the extent of four lacs and sixty thousand rupees.

Fifty thousand rupees were also underwritten on the same risk at Madras.

In the midst of these losses to the Commercial World, it affords some consolation, that one of the best equipped and most dangerously active of the enemy's cruizers has been captured almost at the commencement of her expected harvest. *La Jena*, a swift sailing French National Corvette of 18 guns, with 140 men on board, had taken a station, in the beginning of this month, off the Sand Heads, where, she would probably have occasioned great loss to the trade of this Port, had she not been captured by the *Modeste*, an event, which from the extreme fleetness of the Corvette's sailing, could scarcely have been hoped. The *Modeste* fell in with *La Jena*, on the 9th curt. after a chace of ten hours she got nearly within gun shot, when the Corvette prudently struck her colours.

On the 9th curt. when the *Modeste*, first saw the Corvette, the enemy was considerably to leeward of His Majest's ship, a position that rendered her escape the more difficult. The Corvette was assisted by her sweeps, which served to protract the chance. During the pursuit a few shots from the bow and stern chasers of the two ships were exchanged. One of the last shots fired by the enemy, killed Mr. Donovan, the Master of the *Modeste*, a skilful

and intelligent officer, and wounded one Seaman. These were the only casualties on board the *Modeste*. There were two men killed and five wounded on board the *Jena*.

Letters received from some of the English prisoners, captured by the *Caroline* and subsequently released, state that the Captain of that frigate proposed after a short cruize off Ceylon, to run over to the Eastward, and to cruize off the Cocos Islands, in the hope of intercepting some of the valuable ships returning from China to India.

The *Jena* sailed from the Isle of France for the Persian Gulph some months ago. She was charged with dispatches for Persia, which were delivered at some port in the Gulph. Captain Maurice on his intended return to the Mauritius, took the Bay of Bengal in his course, not doubting of a profitable cruize.

A meeting, composed of a deputation from each of the Calcutta Insurance Offices, was held on Saturday last, to take into consideration various circumstances connected with the general interests of Insurers in this Country, and to propose such resolutions, as to limiting the amount to be insured, increasing the rate of premium, and such other measures as circumstances may suggest.

LONGIVITY.

We have been favoured with a letter from Delhi, of the 30th ultimo, from which we extract the following article, serving to shew, that longevity, and, what is of far more importance, sound health to the latest period of long life, may be attained in India.

" Died lately at Sird'haro, Mr. Manoel Cardoza, an Officer in the service of Her Highness Begum Sumroo. His death is much regretted by his numerous friends and relations, and will be particularly felt by the indigent class of people residing in his neighbourhood, to whom he was a generous benefactor.

" This venerable old man was by birth a Portugueze, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. He was of a strong constitution, hale and robust to the last. He had not lost a single tooth, his sight, however had become somewhat defective latterly. He continued in good health and spirits till the hour in which he breathed his last. His surviving offspring are as follow:

Three children, the eldest 64 years,
Two Grand Children,
Three Great-grand Children,
Three Great-great-grand ditto."

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT BANK,—Sept. 24, 1808.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to approve of the Establishment of a Bank at this Presidency, and with a view of its being invested with all the Privileges and Immunities usually granted to Corporations legally erected in England, the Honorable Court having obtained from the Legislature the necessary powers to that effect, the following Plan of a Bank is published for general Information.

1. A Bank shall be established in Calcutta on the 1st January 1809, to be denominated the Bank of Bengal, and shall be incorporated for a term of Seven Years, under a Charter to be granted for this purpose by the Governor General in Council, by the virtue of the authority vested in him by the Act of George the Third, Section 2d, Chapt. 68.

2. The Bank shall be established on a Capital of 50,000,000 of Sicca Rupees, to be divided into 500 Shares, of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

3. One hundred shares of 1,000,000 of Sicca Rupees shall be Subscribed for by Government, and four hundred shares by Individuals.

4. The Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, three of whom shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council, and six shall be appointed by the Individual Proprietors of the Bank: The Directors previously to entering upon their charge, shall be sworn before the Governor General in Council, to a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

5. This six Directors to be appointed by the Proprietors, shall be elected by Ballot at a General Meeting of Proprietors; to be held at the Bank, on Thursday the 15th of December next.

6. No Person shall be eligible as a Director (except the three Directors nominated by Government) who shall not possess at least one share in the Bank.

7. Armenians, Natives, and others holding shares in the Bank, shall be considered eligible as Directors, under the condition prescribed in the foregoing clause.

8. Two of the Directors appointed by the Proprietors shall be changed annually, and after the second year, shall go out by rotation, so that no Director may be continued in the situation above three years.

9. At the expiration of the first year, two of the six Directors shall go out by lot, and two of the remaining four at the expiration of the second year, in the same manner.

10. The subsequent changes shall take place by rotation as above specified, but, the Proprietors shall be at liberty to re-elect any former Director after the expiration of one year from the time of his secession from the Direction.

11. The Proprietors shall also be at liberty to remove any of their own Directors by a plurality of votes for misconduct at any time during the period of their appointment.

12. Government will remove their own Directors periodically, if they shall think it necessary or proper, but as they are proposed to be official appointments, it is to be presumed, that no Individual is likely to continue in the direction for so long a period as to acquire any undue influence.

13. In the event of the death, removal or resignation of one of the six Directors, a meeting of the Proprietors shall be called within fifteen days for the purpose of electing a successor, who shall be appointed to act as a Director for the unexpired period which his predecessor was to have served.

14. The three Government directors shall be certain public Officers, viz. a Member of the Board of Revenue, or Board of Trade, one of the Secretaries of the Government, or the Accountant General, or Deputy Accountant General for the time being, or such other Officers as Government may think proper to nominate.

15. The directors, when appointed, shall proceed to elect their own President, and to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be found necessary, but the annual expence of the establishment shall be limited in the first instance, to the sum of Sicca Rupees 30,000 and this amount shall not be exceeded, except with the sanction of the proprietors to be obtained at a General Meeting.

16. Each share shall entitle the Proprietor to a vote as far as five shares; but beyond five, not less than two shares shall be necessary to give a vote; and no Individual or Company shall be allowed to hold more than ten shares, or to have more than seven votes.

17. Government shall not be considered as having a right to vote on any questions relating to the appointment or removal of the six directors, nor on any question concerning the inferior management of the Bank.

18. After the first six months, no Person shall be allowed to vote at any General Meeting of Proprietors, who shall not have possessed and duly registered the share or shares, (on account of which he may claim the right to vote) for a period of three months at the least.

19. At the first Meeting of the Proprietors, the list of Subscribers shall be produced by the Treasurer of the Bank to determine the right of voting, and at all subsequent Meeting, as similar List shall be produced by the directors.

20. In case of absence, Proprietors shall be allowed to vote by proxy, the proxy producing a certificate under the signature of the Proprietor authorizing him to vote on his behalf, and all such certificates shall be preserved among the Records of the Bank.

21. Certificates shall be granted under the Signature of the directors for the Shares in the Bank, and such Shares shall be considered transferable by endorsement, provided that that the Transfer be notified and registered in the Bank Books.

22. The directors shall be competent to make such Bye laws or Rules for the management of the Business of the Bank, and for the Conduct of their Officers, as may appear to them necessary, provided that such rules be not repugnant to the principles on which the Bank is constituted.

23. Three Directors at the least shall be considered necessary to form a Board, and in case of an equal division of votes of the Members present, the President shall have a casting vote.

24. In the event of the absence of the President, from sickness or other cause, he shall be allowed to nominate any one of the Directors to preside for him during such absence, and the acting President shall be competent to exercise all the functions appertaining to the situation of president.

25. The President shall be appointed for one year only, but may be re-elected by a vote of the directors.

26. Three of the directors shall officiate alternately for one week for the dispatch of the current business, and the general superintendence of the Bank; and the signatures of three directors shall be considered necessary to all Accounts, Deeds, Obligations, and other Papers of the Bank requiring attestation.

27. The office of Secretary and Treasurer shall be held by the same person, who previously to receiving charge of it, shall be required to give a security, in a sum not less than 50,000 Sicca Rupees. The native treasurer or Khazanchy, shall also give security to an equal amount.

28. The Secretary and treasurer, the head accountant, and the native Khazanchy, shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust, before the Governor General in Council; or, should the Khazanchy be of that description of persons, who are exempted from taking an oath, by the Regulations of the Governor General in Council, he shall be declared to sign a solemn declaration to the same effect.

29. The Book of the bank shall be balanced every six months, viz. on the 30th April, and 31st October of each year; and a statement of the balance, attested by a majority of the directors shall at each period be submitted to Government.

30. Government shall have a right to call from time to time for any information respecting the affairs of the bank which it may deem proper, and also to require the production of all books and papers relating thereto, or to appoint any officer or officers of Government to inspect them.

31. The first dividend shall be made on the 1st of July 1809, and after that date, a dividend shall be made every six months, viz. on the 1st of January, and the 1st July.

32. The rate of the dividend shall be determined by the directors upon the ground of the actual profits of the bank, during the period for which such dividend shall be made.

33. All unclaimed dividends shall be held in deposit, payable on demand, and the directors shall not be at liberty to appropriate such dividends to the payment of demands on the Bank.

34. Should any Proprietor however who may have incurred a debt to the Bank fail in his engagements, the directors shall be at liberty to appropriate any dividends which may have become due to such Proprietor at any period antecedent to the failure in his engagement, or which may afterwards become due to him, until the debt be discharged.

35. The Notes of the Bank shall be issued in sums not less than Ten Rupees, nor exceeding 10,000 and they shall be received (under certain conditions and limitations) in all payments to be made to Government at their General Treasury and other Offices at the Presidency; but not at any of the Provincial Treasuries, except with the express permission of the Governor General in Council.

36. The following general rules are prescribed for the conduct of the directors.

37. They shall not grant any Loans for a period exceeding three months, and they shall not renew any Loans, but regularly receive payment of the amount.

38. They shall not charge interest, or discount Bills, at a higher rate of interest than Twelve per Cent per Annum.

39. They ſhall not make any Advances on Loans to Government to an amount exceeding in the aggregate at any time the ſum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000.

40. They ſhall not grant any Loans to an individual or Company to an amount exceeding at any given time the ſum of Sicca Rupees 1,10,000.

41. They ſhall not grant any Loans on the depoſit of Bank Certificates, nor on the Security of Lands, or other real property.

42. They ſhall be at liberty to purchaſe the public Securities at any future period at their diſcretion, provided that the Government Paper in their poſſeſſion never exceed at any one time the Sum of Sicca Rupees 25,00,000, in addition to the amount which the Bank may be required to depoſit with Government, as a Security for the credit given to the Bank by the receipt of its Notes at the Public Treaſuries.

43. The directors ſhall be reſtricted from contracting debts by Bond, Bill, Note or otherwiſe, to an amount exceeding the capital Stock of Fifty Lacks; and if ſuch debts ſhall be contracted, the directors contracting them ſhall be reſponſible for the exceſs in their individual capacities; but abſent or diſſenting directors ſhall not be reſponſible, provided that they give notice to the Proprietors at a General Meeting to be ſummoned for the purpoſe.

44. The directors ſhall receive depoſits of Bullion Jewels, and other Articles of value which can be eaſily kept; ſuch depoſits to be reſtored on demand to the Proprietor.

45. The directors ſhall alſo receive depoſits of Caſh and keep running Accounts with Merchants and other Individuals: but they ſhall not be at liberty to make any advances on ſuch account, or to grant any Loans without adequate Security, ſuch as Company's Paper (blank or ſpecifically endorſed) to an Amount at leaſt, equal to the Loan; or on Bullion, Plate, Jewels, or generally Goods, not periſhable or liable to great alteration in the value. No advance, however, ſhall be made on Goods to an Amount exceeding one half of their eſtimated value.

46. Should any perſon overdraw his Account with the Bank he ſhall be liable to the Payment of a Fine of one per cent on the Amount of his draft which ſhall be charged in his Account, and the draft ſhall be at the ſame time rejected. This rule ſhall not, however, be enforced, if ſuch perſon ſhall have depoſited Security, and received the permiſſion of the directors to draw upon the Bank.

47. Should the treaſurer allow any perſon to overdraw his account, he (the treaſurer) ſhall be perſonally reſponſible for the exceſs.

48. The bank ſhall be conſidered as abſolutely precluded from trade, and any directors infringing this fundamental rule, ſhall be liable to diſmiſſal, and to ſuch other penalties as it may be found practicable to enforce, but this reſtriction ſhall not be conſidered as precluding the directors from receiving articles of merchandize in depoſit as ſecurity for loans, as ſpecified in clauſe 45.

49. The bank ſhall not be allowed to act as agents or brokers for the purchaſe or ſale of Company's paper, or goods, or property of any kind; but this prohibition ſhall not be conſidered as applying to the ſale of paper, or other property, which may be pledged to them as ſecurity for loans.

50. The principal officers of the bank, the Secretary and Treaſurer, the head Accountant, and the native Khazanchy, ſhall alſo be reſtricted from trade; nor ſhall theſe officers be allowed to act as agents or brokers, or to engage in any ſepa-

rate business whatever, but they shall strictly confine themselves to their duty as officers of the bank.

51. The directors shall not be at liberty to grant any new Loans, or to discount Bills, when the Cash in hand may not amount to one third of the Amount of Notes, and other claims outstanding payable on demand.

52. The business of the Bank shall be confined as much as possible to discounting Bills of Exchange, and other Bills, and to granting Loans for short periods (adequate Security being taken in every instance) for the accommodation of Merchants, and the general convenience of the Public.

53. The directors shall be required to submit annually to the Proprietors, on the first Monday in June, a general Account of the Transactions of the Bank, for the preceding year, to be closed on the 30th of April, and they shall accompany it with such a report as may be necessary for their information. A copy of the Account and Report, attested by the directors, is to be transmitted annually to Government, on or before the 15th of June.

54. A General Meeting of the Proprietors shall be held for taking into consideration the account and report alluded to in the preceding Clause, and any three directors shall be at liberty at all times to summon a Meeting of Proprietors for any special purpose, giving not less than fifteen days notice in the Calcutta Gazette.

55. Should the conduct of a director, or any transaction at the Bank, or other circumstance appear to the Proprietors (or to any number of them) to render a General Meeting of Proprietors necessary or expedient, they shall be at liberty (provided the number be not less than ten) to summon a General Meeting, by giving fifteen days notice in the Calcutta Gazette.

56. Should the conduct of any of the Government directors appear to the Proprietors on any occasion of so objectionable a nature as to render it unsafe or improper, that such director or directors should be continued in so important a trust, they shall be at liberty to represent the circumstances of the case to the Governor General in Council, who will either order the removal of the director or directors, to take such other measures for the satisfaction of the Proprietors as may appear to him just and proper.

57. Should it hereafter be deemed advisable to encrease the Capital Stock of the Bank, the Proprietors shall be allowed to subscribe for the additional Stock, in proportion to the Interest which they respectively hold in the Bank at the time, but should they not avail themselves of this option, a Public Subscription will be opened for the purpose of raising the Funds which may be required.

58. The foregoing Plan differing in several respects from the Plan under which the original Subscription was made, the present Proprietors shall be at liberty to withdraw from the Establishment, on their signifying their wish to do so on or before the 20th of November next, by a letter, to be addressed to the Secretary to the Bank; and Proprietors so withdrawn, shall receive payment of their Subscriptions, with Interest at the rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, to the 1st of December next, when such payment will be made at the Bank to the party or his constituted Attorney.

59. In order to provide for filling up the shares which may remain unoccupied by Parties so withdrawing themselves, applications in writing will be received by the Secretary to the Bank, for such shares on or before the 15th November next;

and the Parties applying shall be admitted to subscribe eventually in the order in which their applications may be received.

60. Subscriptions which may be receivable under the foregoing clause, shall be paid into the bank, on the 30th of November next, in one gross sum, or the sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees for each share.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

THOMAS BROWN,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Fort St. George, October 25, 1808.

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give Notice, that they intend upon Monday next the 31st Instant to proceed to the consideration of the following Claims

No.

58 Thomas Parry Esq. Attorney for Mrs. Parry, Executrix to the Estate of the late Mr. James West, Tunka 19th April 1779 of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay, and Tunka 31st December 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for articles supplied Principal, Pagodas, 2,243 18 40. Aggregate Sterling amount, *l.* 2,395 12 3.

59 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Mortgages of W. D. Brodie, Esq. Assignee of the Honorable Basil Cochrane, Assignee of Henry Price, Bond 1st September 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay, Principal, Pagodas 1,226 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount *l.* 1,259 8 4.

60 Messrs. Binny and Dennison, Attornies for Messrs. Fairlie, Gilmore and Co. Assignees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Assignees of Lieutenant Peter Gardiner, Tunka 1st January 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 2,520 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount, *l.* 2,912 0 10.

61 Messrs. Binny and Dennison, Attornies for Messrs. Fairlie, Gilmore and Co. Assignees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Assignees of Mrs. Ignacia Halmyer, Administratrix to the Estate of Captain P. Halmyer, Obligation 2d May 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay, Batta, &c. Principal, Pagodas 4,005 9 15. Aggregate Sterling amount *l.* 3,775 19 11.

62 Messrs. Binny and Dennison, Attornies for Messrs. Fairlie, Gilmore and Co. Mortgagees of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co. Assignees of Mrs. Ignacia Halmyer Administratrix to the Estate of Captain James Hoddle, and Mr. J. Gifford, Bond 2d September 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay and Allowances. Principal, Pagodas 4.754 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount, *l.* 5,569 4 9.

63 Messrs. Binny and Dennison, Agents for W. Fairlie, Esq. Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. Erskine Nimmo. Assignee of P. M. Cassin, Administrator to the Estate of the late Reverend W. Bainbrigge, Assignee of Captain Dibdin, Bond 2d December 1776, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Passage

money. Principal, Pagodas 3,000 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount l.3,622 18 11½.

64 Messrs. Binny and Dennison. Agents for William Fairlie, Esq Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. Erskine Nimmo, Bond 2d May 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, to Mr. Titus Briggs for arrears of Pay. Principal Pagodas 2,200 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount, l.2,043 9 6.

65 Messrs. Binny and Dennison, Attornies for Captain & Mrs. Fotheringham, Bond 19th May 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, to Captain Everett, for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 3,919 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount l.3,635 16 0.

66 Thomas Parry, Esq. claims for arrear of Salary, as a Military Officer in the Service of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah. Principal, Pagodas 15,004 0 20. Aggregate Sterling amount l.7,021 1 4.

67 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies of Mr. Charles Darke, debt of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay, as household Steward of the Nabob. Principal Pagodas 36,000. 0 0.

68 Robert Scawen, Attorney for Mrs. Ignacia Halmyer, Daughter and Heiress of Capt. Hoddle deceased, debt of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. Principal, Pagodas 14,000 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount l.12,594 15 8.

69 Messrs Harington and Co. Attornies for Hall Asnully Cawn, son and heir of Abis Asnully Cawn Behauder deceased, debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah for arrears of salary Principal, Pagodas 6,019 2 0. Aggregate Sterling amount l.3,125 5 9.

70 W. D. Brodie Esq: Attorney for the Widows & Heirs of Ram Row Braminy debt of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay as Dewan in his Service. Pincipal Pagodas 7,141 36 0. Aggregate Sterling amount l.4,606 5 5.

71 W. D. Brodie Esq. Attorney for the Heirs of Lutchman Row Braminy brother of Ram Row Braminy, debt of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay as Seristahdar in the Service of the circar. Principal, Pagodas 2,500 0 0. Aggregate Sterling amount l.1,612 6 7.

72 W. D. Brodie Esq. Attorney to Faiz Mahomed Khan, Vezier ul Nessa Begum, his Mother and her Daughter in law Rahamut ul N ssa Begum, Debt of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for arrears of Pay and Pension. Principal, Pagodas 1,097 6 0 Aggregate Sterling amount l 438 17 1.

73 W. D. Brodie, Attorney for Noyer Poonapillay, claims for arrears of a Pension bestowed on him by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for services performed. Principal, Pagodas 3,114 10 20. Aggregate Sterling amount l. 1419 7 10.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Fort St. George, November 2, 1808.

The Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts, give Notice, that in addition to the Claim preferred by Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Dark-, advertised to be taken into consideration on Monday last, they intend upon Monday next the 7th Instant, to take into consideration the follow further Claims preferred on behalf of Mr. Darke.

No. 74. Messrs. Colt. Hart and Weston, Attornies to Mr. Charles Darke, Bond 12th August 1777 of the Nabob Wallajah granted for loss sustained on the purchase of an Investment, by his Order. Principal, Pagodas 18,000. Aggregate Sterling Amount *l.* 21,996 17 9.

75 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Darke, Balance of a Tunkah 1st October 1776 of the Nabob Wallajah for Articles supplied. Principal, Pagodas 4,502 26 60.

76 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Darke, Debt of the Nabob Wallajah for Cash advanced and Goods delivered at different periods to Sumsamud Dowlah Kyrodeen Cawn Behauder, and his Brothers, for the Payment of which his Highness delivered to Charles Darke on security 2 Bonds of Tuljajee, Rajah of Tanjore, one in favour Mr. James Hay for Rupees 4,30,000 dated 8th September 1782 and the other in favor of Mr. Casamaijor for Rupees 1,50,000 dated 25th March 1773. Principal, Pagodas 47,407 33 50.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the consignment of Madeira wine, recently imported by the Extra Ship Northumberland on account of the Honorable Company, is now for sale, for ready Money only, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Import Warehouse at the following retail-prices, bearing an increase of two per cent at the expiration of every month from the first of November next ensuing.

London Market 120 Pagodas per pipe.
India Market 115 Pagodas per pipe.

By order of the Board of Trade,

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Oct.* 26, 1808. — J. GWATKIN, ACT. SECRETARY.

HERRIHER CHITTER MEETING.

NOVEMBER 1807.

The gentlemen assembled at this meeting, observing the great improvement which had taken place in the breed of horses, under the management of Major Fraser, resolved to present to that gentleman a piece of plate. The resolution of the Subscribers was communicated in the following correspondence.

MAJOR WILLIAM FRASER,

SIR,

The Gentlemen assembled at the last Herriher Chitter Meeting observing the great improvement which had taken place in the breed of horses, in the provinces under the British government, in Bengal, and sensible that this improvement was principally owing to your zeal and assiduity, in the management of the Company's Stud, at Pusa, entered into the resolution of requesting your acceptance of a piece of plate, to the value of £500—a majority of the subscribers have deputed me, to make known to you their sentiments on this occasion, a task I have readily undertaken, as I sincerely concur with them in their opinion, and have from the first establishment of the stud, personally been a witness to the success of your exertions.

The amount of the subscription will be remitted to Europe, that the resolution of the subscribers may be carried into execution.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Chuprah, August 17, 1808. (Signed) C. BODDAM.

To CHARLES BODDAM, Esq.

Sir,

I have been highly gratified by the approbation which has been expreſſed of my general conduct, and the very handſome teſtimony given to the ſucceſs of my humble exertions, in improving the breed of horſes, within the Britiſh provinces, by thoſe Gentlemen who attended the Annual Fair of the Herriher Chitter, in 1807, to whom I beg you will preſent my moſt grateful acknowledgments.

Allow me at the ſame time, to thank you for the very polite manner, in which the ſenſe of the meeting has been conveyed,

I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) W. FRASER.

Hadgipore, Auguſt 19, 1808.

MADRAS SUPREME COURT.

TRIAL OF JAMES HAWLEY.

On Tueſday the 1ſt Inſtant, James Hawley was tried for the wilful murder of James Mackenzie, a ſerjeant in the Madras European regiment, and after a minute examination a verdict was returned of—*Not Guilty*. The following are the notes, as taken down at the trial.

William Hickey, private in the M. E. regiment was the firſt witneſs called—he depoſed that about one in the afternoon of 23d May, deceaſed came to the priſoner's houſe, which is cloſe to the main-guard. Deceaſed was much in liquor. He aſked Anne Hawley, the priſoner's wife or woman, (the witneſs did not know which ſhe was,) for ſome arrack; ſhe ſaid ſhe had got none—the priſoner told Mackenzie that if he did not quit his houſe he would take his life, & immediately took up a common table knife lying on the window. Deceaſed upon this ſtepped back a few paces, and Hawley ran at him with the knife and ſtabbed him twice in the belly, and then knocked him down and jumped upon him. Priſoner's wife then called out murder, which induced him to ſay "if either you or Hickey ſay a word I'll take both your lives." He then called upon witneſs and Anne Hawley to aſſiſt him in carrying out the body, which, from fear of their lives they did, and placed the body above 5 or 6 yards from the door—on returning into the houſe witneſs felt very weak, and aſked Mrs. Hawley for ſome water, which ſhe gave him, and immediately witneſs dropt down in a faint.

Croſs examined by Mr. Marſh, counſel for the priſoner—came to Hawley's houſe at 8 in the morning—murder was committed at one. Came there as a friend of the priſoner's not of his wife's, as they came from the ſame town—was not then acquainted with Mrs. Hawley, but ſince the priſoner was taken up for the murder, witneſs and Anne Hawley have lived together as man and wife. Priſoner was not in the houſe during the whole period between 8 and 1 o'clock, but went away about 9 to anſwer his name at the barracks, and returned ſoon after much in liquor—he remained at priſoner's houſe becauſe he had aſked him—did nothing at all whilſt he was there—took no refreſhment there. Mrs. Hawley poured out a dram, and he took only half of it—when priſoner ruſhed on the deceaſed, his wife

called out murder. Witnefs did not call out, being unable from fear of the threats of prifoner againft his life—was therefore afraid to open his mouth—witnefs and the woman affifted in taking the body away. Prifoner's houfe is upwards of 40 or 50 yards from the barracks—had witnefs been able to have called out loudly he might have been heard at the barrack-guard—knows not how long he was in a faint—can't fay if more or lefs than an hour—when he came to himfelf he found he was infide the houfe—woman did not tell him how long he had been in a faint—he fat down on the cot till 6 o'clock when he went to anfwer his name at roll-call, proceeded afterwards to his barracks and cleaned his things for parade next morning—never told of the occurrence, until he came before the Judge at Mafulipatam fome days afterwards—did not mean to conceal the murder—did not go of his own accord to the Judge but was ordered there by his commanding officer—faw the body next morning when people were all about it—it lay where they had placed it at the corner of prifoner's houfe.

Anne Hawley, alias Fullen, examined by prifoner's counfel, ftated that fhe never was married to the prifoner—no ceremony of the church was ever read over them.

Thomas Madan, fworn, depofes that the laft witnefs lived with prifoner as his wife, and was fuppofed to be fuch. Never faw any certificate of their marriage. Can read.

James Dalton, fworn, fays that he faw the marriage certificate at Mafulipatam in the woman's poffeffion—fhe gave it him to read, which he did—it appeared to be fimilar to that of his own marriage—faw her tear it before lieutenant Kelly's face, who was the officer of prifoner's company, when fhe wanted to part from her hufband.

The hon. the Chief Juftice did not confider the fact of the certificate as being conclufive evidence of a marriage, as it was a document very eafily to be forged—the witnefs too denying the fact of a marriage with the prifoner on her oath.

Anne Fullen was then admitted as an evidence for the crown—was living with the prifoner on 23d May laft—about 9 o'clock in the morning of that day prifoner went to the barracks to anfwer his name, and returned about 12 o'clock very drunk—about this time deceafed came in and afked for arrack—witnefs told him fhe had none—prifoner told him if he would not leave his houfe he would take his life—prifoner and deceafed were both drunk—when threatened deceafed went out, and prifoner followed him, having in his hand a table knife which he had taken from the window, and, on coming up with, ran againft the deceafed—cannot fay whether prifoner ftabbed him or not, as fhe did not fee the deceafed till he was down and the prifoner was ftamping upon him; Hawley then called upon witnefs and James Hickey to affift him in carrying away the body, which they did—took him to the corner of the houfe, when Hickey came back to the houfe he afked for a glafs of water which witnefs gave him—prifoner alfo returned to the houfe, took his fhoes and then went up to the barracks—the men of the regiment found the body next morning and carried it away.

Crofs-Examined—ftates that fhe went by the prifoner's name whilft fhe lived with him, but does not go now by the name of Hickey, with whom fhe now refides. Accounts for this by faying that prifoner was the perfon who enticed her from her friends, and therefore fhe went by his name. Hickey came to her houfe about 8 in the morning—prifoner went out about 8 and 9, leaving Hickey behind, during prifoner's abfence witnefs was employed in fewing—prifoner returned about 12 o'clock, and about one Mackenzie was killed—there was no perfon prefent but felf,

Hickey and the prisoner—prisoner's house was near the main-guard—witness did not make much noise but did call out to Hickey to save Mackenzie—said nothing but this—was not much alarmed—Hickey had no side arms on, assisted when threatened by the prisoner, in conveying away the body—went about 8 to the prisoner to the barrack yard, but was not there more than three minutes,—saw the guard there, but did not tell what had happened—Hickey then remained at her house till 3 or 4 o'clock on that day, and was also there the next morning, she did not play at cards with him the next day, nor does she recollect having done so a few days afterwards—witness was confined in the barrack guard on the day the body was found, so was Hickey that night: she remained in confinement from Tuesday until Sunday evening—did not see Hickey after she was confined until the judge examined her—after the murder prisoner took his shoes and went away, and did not return home until 11 at night—lives with Hickey on the same terms as she did with Hawley—used to quarrel sometimes with the prisoner, but in no great degree—the reason of her complaining to lieutenant Kelly was because Hawley beat her and was jealous of her.

James Dalton, sworn, informs the court that he went on 23d May last at 2 P. M. to the prisoner's house for a dram of arrack, Mrs. Hawley and Hickey were much agitated and she trembled so that she could not give witness the liquor he asked for—witness said give me the bottle and I'll help myself, which he did—asked her why she was so confused, she replied her husband was confined in the barrack-guard—asked her what for, and she made no answer—witness looked round the house, & saw much dust in various places on the floor, & thought he heard a groan in the house: on asking what that noise was, Mrs. Hawley said that serjeant Mackenzie was much intoxicated with liquor, and that she and Hickey had taken him out of the house, and covered him over with a parcel of mats—went to the place and saw a person lying there so covered, and the left arm being from under the mat the witness knew by the lace that it was serjeant Mackenzie; he wanted to uncover him but the woman would not let him, catching him hold by the belt in order to prevent him—returned then to his guard—the prisoners in the barrack guard said they heard great cries of murder from Hawley's house—at their request witness returned to the house, and asked Anne Hawley and Hickey what the cries of murder were for; they replied none had been there, witness again went back to the main-guard—on the day of the murder witness had seen the deceased at about 20 minutes before two going, as he said, to Hawley's house—witness did not go to the house again until the next day when the corpse was found; it did not appear to have been removed from the spot where he saw it at 2 P. M. the day before, it was carried to the hospital. Hawley and Hickey were released from confinement on the Friday after the death of Mackenzie—About seven days after the murder witness overheard the following conversation between Anne Hawley and Hickey near the barrack guard, Anne Hawley asked Hickey what was the matter with him—He said he could not rest in the barracks nor any where else—She asked why? Because, he replied, he was the only man that murdered Mackenzie.—She told him not to mind that: they had only to take a couple of false oaths, hang Hawley, and clear themselves. He then reminded her that she had bit Mackenzie in the private parts to keep him from hollowing whilst he murdered him, she answered, never mind that there is no person knows it but ourselves, by taking a false oath at Madras we can hang Hawley, clear ourselves, and then you and I can live happy together. When witness had heard this, he said aloud I am very happy I have heard this.—Anne Hawley upon this went into the house. On his cross examination, the Wit-

ness deposed that Hawley was confined for a breach of duty on 23d about one o'clock—Never knew him to be otherwise than a good character, not of a revengeful disposition, but rather the contrary.

Cornelius Macguire, sworn—Was sentry at the main-guard on 23d of May over some prisoners from 10 to 12 at Night. Just before he was relieved he challenged a woman who was passing along. Did this twice without receiving any answer, but on the third challenge she said "axe the Devil, my Grandfather"—The guerry then struck and witness was relieved, the Corporal sent him to see who the woman was—found her near her house, and saw that it was Mrs. Hawley—asked her what was the matter with her that made her out at this late hour—she replied she was afraid of a spirit and of being murdered by Hawley—asked her for a light, she said she had none, witness went and brought one from the main-guard, and then stopped with her until the guerry struck one; during which time she told him Hickey had been there from 8 in the morning until sunset, and that Hawley was a murderer and she could not stop any longer with him, witness then left her, having to go the rounds.

Mrs. Dalton, sworn, on the 24th May, met Mrs. Hawley running towards the bazar, the day the corpse was found, asked her what was the matter, she said serjeant Mackenzie had been murdered in her house, asked who by, said her husband was confined, for murdering him: she was obliged to make her escape, or she should have been confined too, as there was a file of men after her, to take her, asked how he was murdered, said he was stabbed three times in his private parts.

William Symes, was corporal of the main-guard, on the 23d May, saw some person lying covered with mats, went and uncovered the body, and saw it was Mackenzie, with an old Shift and Petticoat over him, there was some blood on his right groin, and some on his hip; did not unwrap him, to see if there was any hole. In the mean time, Mrs. Hawley, William Hickey, and James Johnson, came out of the house; asked her, if she knew any thing of the body, she answered no, she had not seen Mackenzie, since the day before, at 12 o'clock; clapped her hands together, and said, so help me God, what cold bring the man, meaning deceased, here.

On the 24th May last, was Acting Serjeant of the Main Guard, and was told Mackenzie was lying dead—Reported it to Captain Andrews, and was ordered to remove the body—he had his jacket and hat on and his gaiters—ordered him to be carried to the Hospital, saw blood on the upper part of his thigh, but did not examine it—Anne Hawley said that Hickey and she took a leg, and the Prisoner the head.

Mr. Macleod, Asst. Surg. deposed that there was a contusion on the breast towards the right side, and a similar appearance within, and that side of the breast very full of blood, the body was very putrid, but there was a black spot on the right groin, and on removing the integuments there was a corresponding black spot on the intestines, seemingly a punctured wound by a pointed instrument—the body was so very putrid that it could not be minutely examined.

Prisoner made no defence.

F. Cavenagh, examined by Mr. Marsh—What time on the 23d May was prisoner put into confinement? saw him there before one o'clock, about 15 minutes—Mackenzie messed with witness, and witness wanted him at half past one, to come to dinner—Mackenzie said, I understand Hawley is confined, and I am going down to see Nancy his wife.

Corporal Bosse,—about 3 minutes after 1, saw him drunk in the barrack—ought to have attended the doctor at that time, reported him to the doctor, who desired him to be confined and he was confined by me about 22 minutes after one, when I found him in the barracks, was not released on the 23d that he knows of but cannot speak positively.

John Vaxon, Constable—Was with the prisoner when examined before the Justices at Madras, saw Mrs. Hawley, and heard her say, she was not married to the prisoner, and that she would try what she could do to get him hanged.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM HICKEY AND ANNE FULLEN.

NOVEMBER 4.

William Hickey and Anne Fullen were brought to the bar, and their indictment read, which accused them of the wilful murder of Serjeant Mackenzie of the Madras European Regiment, on the 23d of May last; they both pleaded Not Guilty.

JAMES HAWLEY, sworn—Cross-examined by Prisoner's Counsel—says he is lawfully married to the female prisoner at the bar—From this declaration his evidence could not be admitted.

Corporal Symes, being called and sworn deposed, that on the 24th of May last he was Corporal of the MainGuard at Masulipatam, about half past 6 in the Morning, as he was going to the necessary, he heard James Sullivan say "I wonder if Serjeant Mackenzie lays now where he did yesterday." He asked where that was, Sullivan answered over in this compound, on this he looked over, and saw somebody covered up with Mats, and Shifts, and Petticoats. —He then states that he uncovered the body, and found it to be the body of the deceased Serjeant Mackenzie, says it had blood on the right groin, and some above the hip, at this time, William Hickey and Anne Hawley, alias Hickey the Prisoner, and James Johnson came out of the house where Mrs. Hawley and her reputed husband lived—It was formerly their necessary where the body was laying. The witness asked if they knew any thing of the body, Mrs. Hawley clapped her hands together, and cried out "so help me God, no, she "could not think what brought the body there"—she said she had not seen the deceased since the day before, about 12 or 1 o'clock—Witness then returned to the Guard Room and reported the circumstance to the acting Serjeant-Major Nuthall, witness says, the body was covered with a Petticoat and Shift,—being cross examined, said that Anne Fullen the Prisoner at the bar went at that time, by the name of Hawley—That the deceased during the night before had been reported absent twice—Says he had occasion to hear the report, being orderly Corporal, stated that Hawley was confined on the 23d, at 20 minutes past 1,—not for the murder of the deceased, but for drunkenness,—stated that any body might have passed without noticing the body, that the Petticoat and Shift were on the right side of the body.

Serjeant Nuthall, called and sworn, says on the 24th of May last, he was acting Serjeant-Major of the Madras European Regiment, at Masulipatam. A report had been made to him by Corporal Symes, that Serjeant Mackenzie was found lying dead, this he was ordered to report to the Commanding Officer.—Says he found the body between the compound Wall of a house, occupied by Hawley, and

the Prisoner Fullen—The body was lying dead on its face, had a Hat on, had Shoes and Gaiters on—laid on the Cot, it ſmelt very offenſively, he obſerved, he ſays, that one ſide of the face was very black, obſerved ſome blood below his hip, and on his Pantaloons—he removed no part of his dreſs—but removed the body to the hoſpital—The Witneſs ſtated, that he did not know where Hawley was the day before.—On his croſs examination by Mr. Gahagan, ſtated that one of his Regiment was found drowned. It was reported to the Witneſs, he ſays firſt, by Anne Fullen the Priſoner, ſtated that he came to Madras to give evidence on Hawley's trial. Witneſs denied having ſtated to the Coroner, that the circumſtance of the man's being drowned, was firſt reported to him by an European Woman, whom he had never before ſeen.

James Dalton called and ſworn, ſays he knows the Priſoners at the bar—and ſaw them about 8 in the afternoon of the 23d May laſt.—Saw them in a houſe about 20 paces from the Main Guard, but does not know to whom the houſe belongs, it was then occupied by Hawley and the Priſoner his wife.—He ſaw them in the houſe—went there for a dram of arrack, when he went in, ſays he ſaw Anne Fullen and Hickey the Priſoners, they were together upon a wooden Cot, very much confuſed indeed: ſays he applied to Mrs. Hawley, (alias Fullen) for a dram of arrack; ſhe took up the bottle, but dropped it out of her hands twice, took it up a third time, when witneſs aſked her to let him take it himſelf, he took one dram, and paid for the ſame.—Witneſs then aſked her, what was the matter with her, ſhe appeared ſo much confuſed, ſhe made no reply; aſked a third time, when ſhe ſaid, it was becauſe her huſband was confined in the Barrack Guard. Witneſs aſked her what he was confined for, and ſhe ſaid he was confined for Murder, or ſomething to that purpoſe. Witneſs aſked her who he had murdered, but ſhe made no anſwer. Witneſs looked about the houſe, and ſaw a great deal of duſt thrown up about the floor, and thought he heard ſome perſon groaning, Witneſs aſked her who it was, ſhe anſwered it was ſerjeant Mackenzie (the deceaſed) who was much intoxicated with Liquor.

She ſaid that Hickey (the other Priſoner) and her, had carried him and laid him outſide—there was a parcel of old cloathing and mats, covered over the deceaſed.—Witneſs went outſide to ſee him, deceaſed was lying outſide the houſe, in its corner, about 6 paces from the door, only a wall parted the neceſſary from the houſe. Witneſs ſaw the deceaſed's left arm Jacket Sleeve uncovered, which made him known who it was, he knew it from the Lacing of the Jacket—Witneſs was going to look at him but the priſoner Fullen caught him by the Belt, and ſaid "for God's ſake, don't uncover him." Witneſs than went away to the guard, not ſuſpecting what had happened—the guard told Witneſs, they had heard a great deal of crying out at Hawley's houſe, the priſoner Fullen, denied to witneſs there having been any crying out—of "Murder" there, on the Witneſs's going again to the houſe, witneſs again returned to the guard, obſerved that the Priſoners were both more confuſed than before—Witneſs ſaw the body of the deceaſed on the 24th. Priſoner Fullen, was confined about 10 in the morning: in the afternoon, the body was buried. Witneſs ſays, there was a Court of Inquiry by order of the Commanding Officer.

Witneſs ſays the Priſoners were confined till they were examined before the Judge Mr. Tod. After ſhe turned evidence againſt her huſband ſhe was releaſed. Witneſs ſaw Priſoners in converſation together about 7 days after they were releaſed, at a new houſe ſhe had taken beyond the Barrack Guard—Witneſs ſtop

and heard Prisoner Fullen ask Hickey (other prisoner) what was the matter with him, he answered he could not rest in the Barracks or out of the Barracks: she asked him why? He said I was the man who killed M'Kenzie; you know you (Fullen) bit him in the privare parts to prevent his hollowing while I was murdering him. She said never mind, by taking a couple of false oaths we shall hang Hawley (her husband) and clear ourselves. Witness then discovered himself to them—and said to them I am glad I heard what you said. Witness says he saw the deceased go by the Main Guard about 20 minutes before two o'clock on the 23d, he was going towards Hawley's—and the next time he saw him was a little after two: the deccaseased seemed to be intoxicated when going towards Hawley's.

On his Cross Examination witness said. The Main Guard is about 20 Paces from Hawley's house—Mrs. Hawley (alias Fullen the prisoner) used to sell arrack—it was about two o'clock he said when he went for arrack—witness says she told him her husband was confined for murder or something to that purpose—witness said he was ordered down to give evidence against Hawley.

James Willock was next called and being sworn, said, he remembers the two prisoners having been confined at Masulipatam for two or three days,—remembers the day they were released, witness heard the prisoner Fullen say to Hickey, stick to what you have said and we shall do.

Cornelius Macguire called and sworn, deposed that on the 23d May last he was sentry of the main-guard—says about quarter before 12 o'clock Mrs. Hawley (alias Fullen the prisoner) passed by and he challenged her, she made no reply—the third time she told him to ask the Devil her grandfather; witness followed her to the house and found it was Mrs. Hawley, (the prisoner Fullen) sitting with the tail of her petticoat over her head; witness then asked her what brought her out at that time of the night, she said that Hawley had broke out of the guard house, and wanted to take her life, she said she was afraid of spirits being in the house, witness then says, he went to the main-guard, and got a light, and went with her into the house, he then asked her if she had a lanthorn, she said she had none, he went then, and got half a rupee worth of arrack, and they both took some, she said that Williaw Hickey, the prisoner, had been with her from 8 o'clock that morning to sunset in the evening, she said that Hawley was a murderer, and she would stop no longer with him: says he saw Hawley, go from his own house, towards the barracks.

Being cross examined, he stated that Corporal Henry Bosse, saw Hawley on the 23d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and again at 3 minutes past one, that he was then drunk and dirty, that he had been ordered to attend the surgeon, but could not go on those accounts, and that he was afterwards confined by order of the surgeon.

John Vaxon being called and sworn, deposed that he attended at an examination of witnesses at Madras on the charges preferred against James Hawley when he heard Mrs. Hawley the prisoner say, I am not married to (the prisoner) Hawley, he has given you a false report, she afterwards told witness she was only a concubine to that man (did not mention any name) but added she would get that fellow hanged if she could.

John Madden was then called and sworn, he stated that he was a private in the Madras European regiment, that Hawley was a prisoner in the barrack-guard with witness on the 23d came there as near as he can recollect about 20 minutes past one.

Sir Thomas Strange then summed up the evidence in a very perspicuous manner and after a charge of some length to the jury they retired.—On their re-entering they returned a verdict of GUILTY against both prisoners.

NOVEMBER 9.

Early this morning William Hickey, and Anne Hawley, alias Fullen, and likewise James Woodcock for the murder of serjeant Breem of H. M. 34th regt. were executed pursuant to their sentence—We do not understand that either Hickey or Anna Hawley made any confession that they were the murderers of serjeant Mackenzie, but we are informed from competent authority that they both admitted that James Hawley, who was first tried for the murder, was perfectly innocent thereof, he not having been at the house at the time—We have likewise heard, that James Woodcock admitted the Justice of his sentence, in as much as he was accessary to the murder for which he has suffered.

To the EDITOR *of the* GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

The accompanying address was this morning put into my hands at the place of execution by the late unfortunate malefactor James Woodcock, who I regularly attended in my professional capacity during his confinement in the felons Jail.

He particularly requested that it might be made as public as possibe, by publishing the same in the first Newspaper, with the sincere wish that it might benefit his fellow-soldiers in general, but more particularly the men of his own regiment who required admonition, and he trusted that his melancholy fate would in future operate as the most awful warning to them.

God grant that it may be productive of the desired effect, and put a stop to that depravity of Heart which has been so horribly conspicuous in the numerous instances of Wilful Murder for which the respective parties have so deservedly suffered at this place at the fatal Tree.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD VAUGHAN,

MADRAS, *Nov.* 9, 1808. ACT. SEN. CHAPLAIN.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW SOLDIERS,

You are about to see me suffer the just punishment of my crimes not that I am immediately guilty of taking away the life for which I am condemned but for not using as I ought my utmost endeavours to put an immediate stop to such an atrocious act. I therefore hope fellow soldiers that the execution you now see going to take place will for ever be sufficient to deter any of you present and all those that may hear of my unhappy fate from entering into any combination with or conniving at any person that may be depraved enough to take away the life of a fellow creature, for depend on it tho' you may for a time escape the stroke of Justice, yet there is an heart searching and an all seeing God in Heaven that will not suffer them to pass unpunished thro' this World, and I am very sorry to say that most of the Soldiers in this Country are terribly given to liquor. Let me therefore in the name of God admonish you to keep from that shocking crime: much better would it be for you to spend that time in reading your bible and other

good books which I am ſorry to ſay too many give up to drinking and debauchery which only brings remorſe on the guilty heads of thoſe that give themſelves up to it, and few, very few come to this diſmal place to ſuffer but owns, their love of drink has been the occaſion of their unhappy ends, as by inordinate drinking we deprive ourſelves of our nature and become brutes and are ready to commit any other crime that may while in that ſtate occur to us.

I am alſo ſorry to ſay that among the Europeans ſtationed in the interior part of this country and in particular among the men of His Majeſty's 34th Regiment a moſt inhuman opinion prevails that ſhould they take away a life they would have the pleaſure of leaving their Regiment and coming to Madras and ſtand a chance of getting clear from the bar of juſtice and by that means get rid of the Service, but let me again beg of you not to ſuffer ſuch ideas into your head, for tho' you may deceive your earthly judges, yet you cannot deceive your heavenly judge whoſe wiſdom has made itſelf manifeſt in bringing to light in this world almoſt every perſon that has been any way concerned in ſuch inhuman acts, a moſt ſtriking inſtance of which is manifeſt in my unhappy caſe.

May the Great God of his infinite mercy grant that my poor admonition may ſink deep into the hearts of my hearess, and may he grant you his holy ſpirit to help to deter you from doing any act that may diſgrace your Religion or Country or bring you to the ſhameful end I am now to ſuffer.

J. WOODCOCK,

FUNERAL HYMNS.

SUNG BY JAMES WOOCOCK,

At the place of his Execution, on Wedneſday morning the 9th November 1808.

(FIRST.)

MY Soul, come meditate the day,
And think how near it ſtands,
When thou muſt quit this houſe of clay,
And fly to unknown lands.

O! could we die with thoſe that die,
And place us in their ſtead;
Then would our Spirits learn to fly,
And converſe with the dead.

Then ſhould we ſee the Saints above,
In their own glorious forms,
And wonder why our Souls ſhould love
To dwell with mortal worms.

We ſhould almoſt forſake our clay
Before the Summons come,
And pray, and wiſh our Souls away
To their eternal home.

(SECOND.)

WHY do we mourn departing Friends?
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

The graves of all his saints he bless'd,
And soften'd every bed:
Where should the dying members rest,
But with their dying head?

Thence he arose, ascending high,
And shew'd our feet the way:
Up to the Lord our flesh shall fly
At the great rising day.

Then let the last loud trumpet sound,
And bid our kindred rise!
Awake, ye nations, under ground,
Ye saints, ascend the skies.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Monday last, the lady of A. Anstruther, esq. of a daughter.

At Tanjore on the 7th instant, the Lady of major Brice of the 24th Native regiment of a daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the 24th ultimo, the lady of lieut. Garrard, of the corps of engineers, of a daughter.

On the 6th Nov. Mrs. Blyth of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 26th Oct. the lady of lieut. col. Adams, commanding H. M. 25th light dragoons of a son.

On Saturday the 12th inst. the lady of Rev. Edward Vaughan of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last, Miss Mary Anne Neale, daughter of Daniel Neale esq.

On Wednesday the 2d instant, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. William Bold, aged 28 years, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends.

On Friday the 4th Nov. after a tedious, painful, and lingering illness, which she bore with true christian piety and resignation, Mrs. J. F. Moss leaving an aged mother, husband, 5 sons, and 2 daughters to lament her irreparable loss.

At Jaulnah, on the 26th Oct. captain Montague West, of the 8th regiment native cavalry.

Lately at Maddepolam James Fullarton, esq. commercial resident at that station.

On the 20th October, the infant Son of Mr. James Franck.

On Friday last the 18th November at the age of 25 years, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Jameson sincerely regreted by all his friends and acquaintances.—The last tribute of respect which many of his Colleagues were desirous to pay, was prevented by the unfavourableness of the weather.—It can in justice, to his memory be said that he was a firm friend, and a true lover of charity.

On the 17th November, Miss Elizabeth Stephens, aged 2 years and one month, daughter of Mr. John Stephens.

At Ganjam, on the 29th October, George, the infant son of Thomas Owen, esq. surgeon of that garrison, aged 3 years and 4 months.

At the Luz, on Sunday morning, Mathew Yates, esq. of the honorable company's civil service.

At Vizagapatam, on the 27th ultimo, the infant son of C. H. Churchill, esq. collector of that place.

At Hydrabad, on the night of the 17th ultimo, Mrs. Thomas Thomson.

On the 16th instant, Thomas Bowyer Hurdis, Esq. Junior Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut, most sincerely regretted.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 13th Oct Edward Strachey, esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Miss Julia Woodburn Kirkpatrick.

On the 15th Oct. captain William Keinsey, to Miss Margaret McCleur.

On the 15th Oct. at the New Church, by the reverend Mr. Limrick, Henry Alexander, esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Miss Pringle.

On the 27th Oct. David Campbell, esq. to Miss Hester Treves.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th Oct. lady of J. P. Larkins, esq. of a son.

On the 9th Oct. the lady of Charles Davidson, esq. of the civil service of a son.

On the 4th Oct. the lady of G. Abbott, esq, of a daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. W B. Greenway, of a son.

On the the 7th Oct the lady of Allen Maclean, esq. of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 20th Sept. Mrs. Sarah Murry, of a son.

At Juanpore, on the 27th Sept. Mrs. J. Murray, of a son.

On the 18th Oct. the lady of George Dempster Guthrie, esq. of a son,

On Saturday the 15th Oct. the lady of Henry Stone, esq. of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 11th Oct. the lady of Wigram Money, esq. of a daughter.

Lately at Cawnpore, the lady of captain G. Becher, of a son.

On the 1st Oct. at Ghazypore, the lady of lieut. R. I. Dickson, of the 2d N. C. of a son.

On the 22d Oct. Mrs. C. Smith of a daughter.

At Chinsurah, on Saturday the 15th Oct. the lady of colonel Merselback, of a son.

On the 30th Oct. Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a son.

On the 26th Oct. Mrs. I. A. Maclean, of a daughter.

On the 23d Oct. Mrs. Alexander Roderick, of a son.

On the 21st Oct. at Cawnpore, the lady of lieut. Valiant, his majesty's 24th light dragoons, of a daughter.

At Muttra, on the 4th Oct. the lady of lieut. Finch, 13th regt. of twins—son and daughter.

On the 10th Oct. at Futty Ghur, the lady of R. Robertson, esq. of a son.

At Sylhet, on the 2d Oct. the lady of Robert Keith Dick, esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Meerut, on the 19th Sep. after a long and lingering illness, lieut. James Meyrick, of the 1st batt. 2d regt. N. I.—Anumerous acquaintance pay the tribute of a tear to his memory, and the officers of his Corps, to whom his generous disposition had endeared him, will ever regret his early fall.

At Dinapore, on Monday, the 3d of October, Eliza, the infant daughter of captain Curry, of H. M. 67th regt. aged 14 months and 15 days.

On the 10th Oct. Mrs. Rose Blanchard.

On Sunday the 9th Oct. Mr. Thomas Nicholson, head assistant in the military board office.

On the 8th Oct. captain H. Philips, Aid-de-Camp to the governor general.

On Thursday last Mr. J. C. D. Kirby.

On the 4th Oct. at Soonamooky near Soorole, Mr. Robert Heaven, indigo Manufacturer.

On the 18th Oct in consequence of being throw from his horse, John Walker, esq. register of the sudder and Nizamut Adawlut and translator of regulations: a truly excellent young man, whose amiable disposition and exemplary life, cause his death to be deeply regretted by society, of which he was so valuable a member. His affectionate family and relations are left to mourn an irreparable loss.

On the 15th Oct. the infant son of J. P. Larkins, esq.

On the 9th Oct. Mrs. Anne French, widow of the late captain George French, formerly of the honorable company's marine establishment.

At Bankipore, on the 23d Sept. Mr. Henry Hine, sincerely regretted.

On the 23d Oct. the lady of Willim Dring, esq. greatly regretted. A lady of distinguished talent, and high accomplishment.

At Surruscetty Jessore, on the 9th Oct. Mr. Robert Nugent, indigo planter.

At Berhampore, T. F. Bevan, esq. collector of Moorshedabad.

At Chunar, on the 15th Oct. lieut. John Llewellyn, invalid pensioner.

At the same place, and on the same day, Mr. Thomas Dawes, formerly of this establishment.

At Cuttack, on the 10th Oct. quarter master serjeant Snape, of the 1st bat. 17th regiment N. I.

On the 28th Oct. James Brice, esq. commissioner of the court of requests.

On the 27th Oct. Henry Swinhoe, esq. attorney at law, aged 54.

At Dinapore, the 11th Oct. Robert Powell Comyn, the infant son of lieut. Powell Comyn, of the 7th regt. infantry, aged three months and eight days.

On the 10th August last, at Bencoolen, lieut. Thomas Peard, of the 20th regt. Bengal native infantry.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On the 7th Oct. the lady of William Kennedy, of a daughter.

CEYLON BIRTH.

At Columbo, on the 2d instant, the lady of Thomas Christie, esq. inspector general of hospitals of a son.